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SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 46

The THIRD DEGREE.

◆ ◆ ◆ by ◆ ◆ ◆

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

The day was overcast, rain threatened. A pall of mingled smoke and mist hung over the entire city. From the car window as the train wound its serpentine course in and out the maze of grimy offices, shops and tenements, everything appeared drab, dirty and squalid. New York was seen at its ugliest. Ensconced in a cross-seat, his chin leaning heavily on his hand, Howard gazed dejectedly out of the window. The depressing outlook was in keeping with his own state of mind.

How would the adventure end? Reconciliation with his father was out of the question. Letters sent home remained without response. He wasn't surprised. He knew his pater too well to expect that he would relent so soon. Besides, if the old man was so infernally proud, he'd show him he had some pride, too. He'd drown himself before he'd go down on his knees, whining to be forgiven. His father was dead wrong, anyway. His marriage might have been foolish; Annie might be beneath him socially. She was not educated and her father wasn't any beter than he ought to be. She did not talk correctly, her manners left much to be desired, at times he was secretly ashamed of her. But her bringing up was her misfortune, not her fault. The girl herself was straight as a die. She had a heart of gold. She was far more intelligent, far more likely to make him a happy home than some stuck-up idle society girl who had no thought for anything save money, dress and show. Perhaps if he had been less honorable and not married her, his father would have thought more highly of him. If he'd ruined the girl, no doubt he would have been welcomed home with open arms. Pshaw! He might be a poor, weak fool, but thank God, they couldn't reproach him with that. Annie had been loyal to him throughout. He'd stick to her through thick and thin.

As the train swept round the curve at Fifty-third street and started on its long, straight run up the West Side, his mind reverted to Robert Underwood. He had seen his old associate only once since leaving college. He ran across him one day on Fifth avenue. Underwood was coming out of a curio shop. He explained hurriedly that he had left Yale, and when asked about his future plans talked vaguely of going in for art. His manner was frigid and nervous—the attitude of the man who fears he may be approached for a small loan. He was evidently not well aware of the change in his old friend's fortunes, and having squeezed all he could out of him, had no further use for him. It was only when he had disappeared that Howard suddenly remembered a loan of $250 which Underwood had never repaid. Some time later Howard learned that he occupied apartments at the exclusive and expensive Astruria, where he was living in great style. He went there determined to see him and demand his money, but the card always came back "not at home."

Underwood had always been a mystery to Howard. He knew him to be an inveterate gambler and a man entirely without principle. No one knew who his family were or where he came from. His source of income, too, was always a puzzle. At college he was always hard up, borrowing right and left and forgetting to pay, yet he always had succeeded in living on the fat of the land. His apartments in the Astruria cost a small fortune; he dressed well, drove a smart turnout and entertained lavishly. He was not identified with any particular business or profession. On leaving college he became interested in art. He frequented the important art sales and soon got his name in the newspapers as an authority on art matters. His apartment was literally a museum of European and oriental art. On all sides were paintings by old masters, beautiful rugs, priceless tapestries, rare ceramics, enamels, statuary, antique furniture, bronzes, etc. He passed for a man of wealth, and mothers with marriageable daughters, considering him an eligible young bachelor, hastened to invite him to their homes, none of them conscious of the danger of letting the wolf slip into the lambs' fold.

What a strange power of fascination, mused Howard as the train jogged along, men of Underwood's bold and reckless type wield, especially over women. Their very daring and unscrupulousness seems to render them more attractive. He himself at college had fallen entirely under the man's spell. There was no doubt that he was responsible for all his troubles. Underwood possessed the uncanny gift of being able to bend people to his will. What a fool he had made of him at the university! He had been his evil genius. But for meeting Underwood he might have applied himself to serious study, left the university with honors and be now a respectable member of the community. He remembered with a smile that it was through Underwood that he had met his wife. Some of the fellows hinted that Underwood had known her more intimately than he had pretended and had only passed her on to him because he was tired of her. He had nailed that as a lie. Annie, he could swear, was as good a girl as ever breathed.

He couldn't explain Underwood's influence over him. He had done with him what he chose. He wondered why he had not tried to resist. The truth was Underwood exercised a strange, subtle power over him. He had the power to make him do everything he wanted him to do, no matter how foolish or unreasonable the request. Every one at college used to talk about it. One night Underwood invited all his classmates to his room and made him cut up all kinds of capers. He at first refused, point bleak—but Underwood got up and, standing directly in front of him, gazed steadily into his eyes. Again he commanded him to do these ridiculous, degrading things. Howard felt himself weakening. He was suddenly seized with the feeling that he must obey. Amid roars of laughter he recited the entire alphabet standing on one leg, he crowed like a rooster, he hopped like a toad, and he crawled abjectly on his belly like a snake. One of the fellows told him afterward that he had been hypnotized. He had laughed at it then as a good joke, but now he came to think of it, perhaps it was true. Possibly he was a subject. Anyway he was glad to be rid of Underwood and his uncanny influence.

The train stopped with a jerk at his station and Howard rode down in the elevator to the street. Crossing Eighth avenue, he was going straight home when suddenly he halted. The glitter and tempting array of bottles in a corner saloon window tempted him. He suddenly felt that if there was one thing he needed in the world above all others it was another drink. True, he had had more than enough already. But that was Coxe's fault. He had invited him and made him drink. There couldn't be any harm in taking another. He might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. By the time he emerged from the saloon his speech was thick and his step uncertain. A few minutes later he was painfully climbing up the rickety stairs of a cheap-looking flat house. As he reached the top floor a cheerful voice called out:

"Is that you, Howard, dear?"

CHAPTER II.

A young woman hurried out of one of the apartments to greet Howard. She was a vivacious brunette of medium height, intelligent looking, with good features and fine teeth. It was not a doll face, but the face of a woman who had experienced early the hard knocks of the world, yet in whom adversity had not succeeded in wholly subduing a naturally bouyant, amiable disposition. There was determination in the lines above her mouth. It was a face full of character, the face of a woman who by sheer dint of dogged perseverance might accomplish any task she cared to set herself. A smile of welcome gleamed in her eyes as she inquired eagerly:

"Well, dear, anything doing?"

Howard shook his head for all response and a look of disappointment crossed the young wife's face.

"Say, that's tough, ain't it?" she exclaimed. "The janitor was here again for the rent. He says they'll serve us with a dispossess. I told him to chase himself, I was that mad.

Annie's vocabulary was emphatic, rather than choice. Entirely without education, she made no pretense at being what she was not and therein perhaps lay her chief charm. As Howard stooped to kiss her, she said reproachfully:

"You've been drinking again, Howard. You promised me you wouldn't."

The young man made no reply. With an impatient gesture he passed on into the flat and flung himself down in a chair in the dining room. From the adjoining kitchen came a welcome odor of cooking.

"Dinner ready?" he demanded. "I'm devilish hungry.

"Yes, dear, just a minute," replied his wife from the kitchen. "There's some nice Irish stew, just what you like."

The box-like hole where Howard sat awaiting his meal was the largest room in a flat which boasted of "five and bath." There was a bed room of equally diminutive proportions and a parlor with wall paper so loud that it talked. There was scarcely enough room to swing a cat around. The thin walls were cracked, the rooms were carpetless. Yet it showed the care of a good housekeeper. Floors and windows were clean, the cover on the table spotless. The furnishings were as meager as they were ingenious. With their slender purse they had been able to purchase only the bare necessities—a bed, a chair or two, a dining room table, a few kitchen utensils. When they wanted to sit in the parlor they had to carry a chair from the dining room; when meal time came the chairs had to travel back again. A soap box turned upside down and neatly covered with chintz did duty as a dresser in the bed room, and with a few photographs and tacks they had managed to impart an aesthetic appearance to the parlor. This place cost the huge sum of $25 a month. It might just as well have cost $100 for all Howard's ability to pay it. The past month's rent was long overdue and the janitor looked more insolent every day. But they did not care. They were young and life was still before them.

Presently Annie came in carrying a steaming dish of stew, which she laid on the table. As she helped Howard to a plate full she said: "So you had no luck again this morning?"

Howard was too busy eating to answer. As he gulped down a huge piece of bread, he growled:

"Nothing, as usual—same old story, nothing doing."

Annie sighed. She had been given the answer so often that it would have surprised her to hear anything else. It meant that their hard hand-to-mouth struggle must go on. She said nothing. What was the use? It would never do to discourage Howard. She tried to make light of it.

"Of course, it isn't easy, I quite understand that. Never mind, dear. Something will turn up soon. Where did you go? Whom did you see? Why didn't you let drink alone when you promised me you would?"

"That was Coxe's fault," blurted out Howard, always ready to blame others for his own shortcomings. "You remember Coxe! He was at Yale when I was. A big, fair fellow with blue eyes. He pulled stroke in the 'varsity race, you remember?"

"I think I do," replied his wife, indifferently, as she helped him to more stew. "What did he want? What's he doing in New York?"

"He's got a fine place in a broker's office in Wall street. I felt ashamed to let him see me low down like this. He said that I could make a good deal of money if only I had a little capital. He knows everything going on in Wall street. If I went in with him I'd be on Easy street."

"How much would it require?"

"Two thousand dollars."

The young wife gave a sigh as she answered:

"I'm afraid that's a day dream. Only your father could give you such an amount and you wouldn't go to him, would you?"

"Not if we hadn't another crust in the house," snapped Howard savagely. "You don't want me to do, do you?" he asked looking up at her quickly.

"No, dear," she answered calmly. "I have certainly no wish that you should humble yourself. At the same time I am not selfish enough to want to stand in the way of your future. Your father and stepmother hate me. I know that. I am the cause of your separation from your folks. No doubt your father would be very willing to help you if you would consent to leave me."

Howard laughed as he replied:

"Well, if that's the price for the $2,000 I guess I'll go without it. I wouldn't give you up for a million times $2,000!"

Annie stretched her hand across the table.

"Really?" she said.

"You know I wouldn't, Annie," he said earnestly. "Not one second have I ever regretted marrying you—that's honest to God!"

A faint flush of pleasure lit up the young wife's face. For all her assumed lightheartedness she was badly in need of this reassurance. If she thought Howard nourished secret regrets it would break her heart. She could stand anything, any hardship, but not that. She would leave him at once.

In a way she held herself responsible for his present predicament. She had felt a deep sense of guilt ever since that afternoon in New Haven when, listening to Howard's importunities and obeying an impulse she was powerless to resist, she had flung aside her waitress' apron, furtively left the restaurant and hurried with him to the minister who declared them man and wife.

Their marriage was a mistake, of course. Howard was in no position to marry. They should have waited. They both realized their folly now. But what was done could not be undone. She realized, too, that it was worse for Howard than it was for

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

MIGHTY BUFFALO HUNTER

J. COOPER, manager of Melville Island, on behalf of E. O. Robinson, the lessee, was in Melbourne this year, says the Imperialist. Thirty-two years ago he went across the Australian continent, south to north, with horses. Ever since he has been in the north, prospecting, stock hunting and buffalo shooting. He shot and skinned countless buffalos. Lost count years ago as to how many thousand. In the earlier days all this hunting was on foot, but now it is on horseback. Horsemen dash into the herds and lay out the buffaloes.

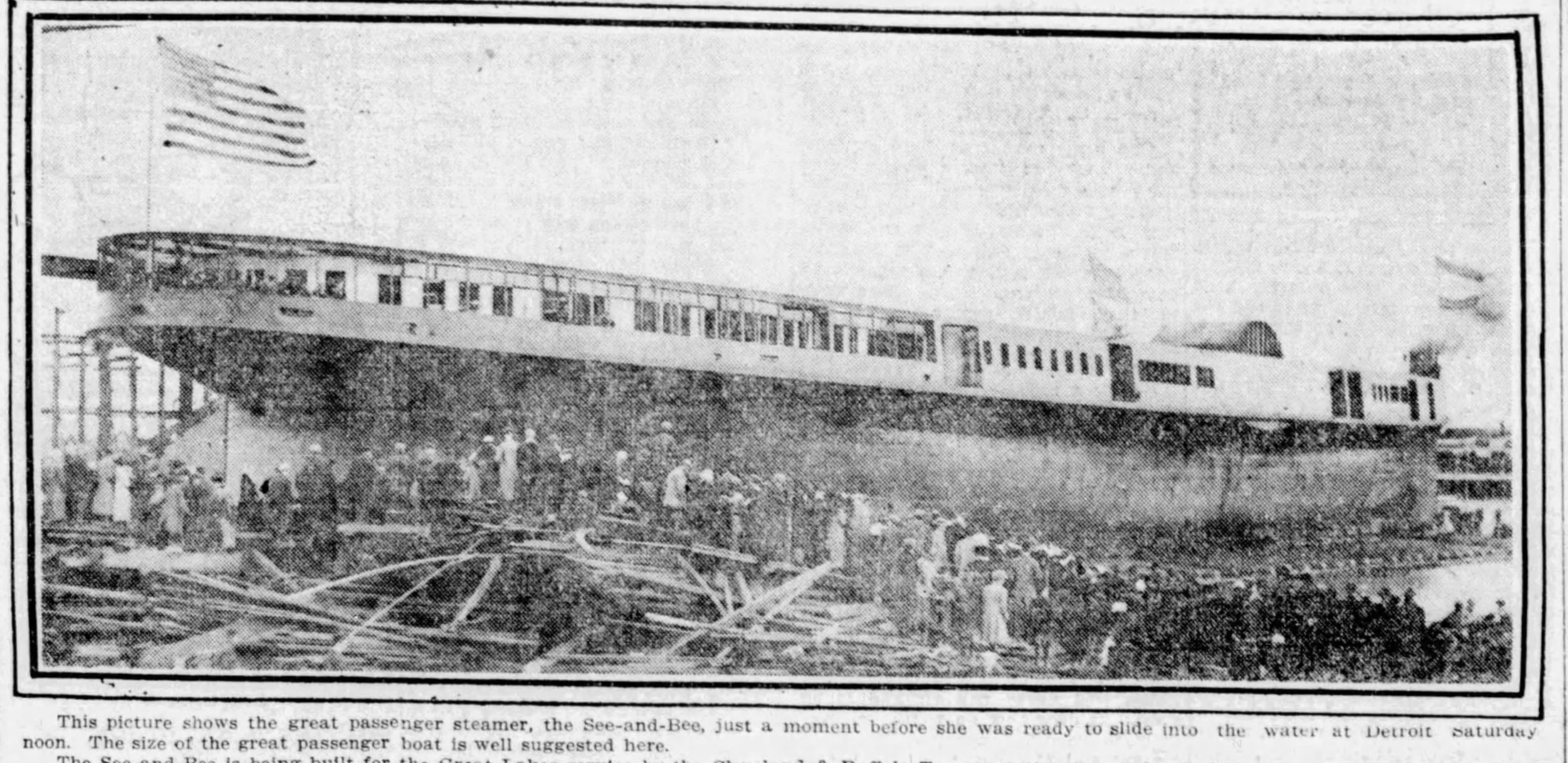
Cooper has administered Melville Island for many years. He has for a long period been the only white man on the island among numerous blacks. Yet those blacks were reported to be desperately ferocious. Sir G. Bremer tried to make an English settlement there in 1824. He had soldiers but the natives drove the party away.

In 1892 Robinson leased the island. Subjugated by kindness, and indeed had practically no other weapon. The island is of 1,500,000 acres, together with Bathurst island, separated by a long, narrow strait, fordable at one end. At the other there is a harbor fit to receive a war fleet. Bathurst island is about 500,000 acres, and the natives roam over both. They number about 500. They have successfully repulsed the Malayan and every other admixture. Apparently a separate type to the Australian in many respects.

About 17,000 buffaloes on Melville Island and at least 200,000 on the mainland of Australia. All descend from 16 buffaloes placed by Bremer on the island and 16 on the mainland. It is stated that buffaloes have swam across the intervening 30 miles. Melville Island is only that distance from Port Darwin. What use a hostile force could make of it. The natives had never touched a buffalo till Cooper came. Now they have as much beef as they can eat.

The island is watered with ever-flowing springs, which give rise to fine creeks, and there are a couple of rivers. Altogether well grassed and timbered, with numerous fertile valleys and much arable land. All experiments with tropical plants have succeeded, but little has been done beyond shooting a thousand buffaloes every year for their skins.

Just Before the World's Greatest Sidewheeler Was Launched



This picture shows the great passenger steamer, the See-and-Bee, just a moment before she was ready to slide into the water at Detroit Saturday noon. The size of the great passenger boat is well suggested here.

The See-and-Bee is being built for the Great Lakes service by the Cleveland & Buffalo Transportation Co., and will ply between Cleveland and Buffalo. She will be 500 feet long.

Detroit, Nov. 9.—The largest side wheel passenger steamer in the world, the "See-and-Bee," in course of construction for the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co., was launched today at the Wyandotte yard of the Detroit Shipbuilding Co., being christened by Miss Mildred Moodey, of Painsville, O., daughter of Robert C. Moodey, one of the directors of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.

The new steamer is to ply between and Buffalo. She is being built on designs conceived by Frank E. Kirby, whose eminence as a marine architect is undisputed. She will carry 6,000 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight.

To Have 510 Rooms.

Further idea of her immensity may be gained from the statement that her shaft and piston rods are the largest forgings ever built in this country. In comparison, thost of the battleship Texas are like pipestems. The new steamer is to have 62 staterooms, fitted with private toilet connections, 424 regulation staterooms and 24 parlors en suite with private bath and toilet, a total of 510 rooms. Her lighting system is to include 4,500 electric lamps.

She will be equipped with wireless, and will carry an automatic storage battery, capable of operating independently for six hours, should any derangement occur to the regular equipment, thus assuring communication with land at all times. There will be more than 500 telephones on this leviathan of the lakes, including one in every stateroom, and they will be connected with a switchboard, just as the 'phones in a city or village are. Every room will be supplied with purified air and pure running water.

Ready July 1, 1913.

The new boat will be fully equipped with electric fans and with every other known appliance tending to health and comfort of her patrons. She will carry a 32-inch searchlight, the largest on the lakes. Her decorations will represent unstinted expenditure along lines of artistic excellence. Her hull will be entirely of steel and in her construction and equipment the safety of her passengers is to be the dominant note.

She will go into commission July, 1, 1913.

HOW LARGE IT IS.

To Europe the great lakes are merely little blue patches on the map of North America, and knowledge of their variety and extent is not much more intimate in various parts of the United States, and it will therefore come as a revelation to them that the handsomest sidewheelers of today are plying on the great lakes.

The new steamer is of the following dimensions:

	Feet.	In.
Length over all	500	
Length bet. perpendiculars	485	
Beam of hull, moulded	58	
Extreme beam over guards	97	8
Depth of hull at stem	30	4
Depth of hull at stern	27	1
Depth of hull, moulded	23	6
Depth of hull at guards	22	10

STARTLING EFFECT OF RADIUM ON BODY

WHEN Prof. Becquerel, the French physicist, discovered by accident that the tiny flask of radium carried in his waistcoat pocket had burned his skin the open eyed medical men of the world began at once an investigation of radium. For only active and possibly injurious things, such as fire, poisons, caustics and other powerful bodies, can be of aid to medical science.

The effect of radium on the human body seemed to be about the same as the Roentgen or X-rays; both show their strongest effects some time after exposure of the patient to their influence.

The influence of radium on plant growth is curious and striking. If the rays are directed at the seeds either the plant is dwarfed or retarded in growth or absolute cessation of development occurs. If bean or turnip seeds are exposed to radium growth becomes more rapid at first and then the beans stop growing, although turnips go on to full development.

Radium placed near the green leaves of summer trees causes them to lose the chlorophyl and become brown, pink, sorrel, dun and red, the tints of autumnal foliage.

Prof. Elias Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute in Paris placed different varieties of disease producing microbes as well as their toxins near particles of radium, with the result that the germs were either killed or, like their toxins, reduced in potency. It required, however, as long as 30 days only to slightly weaken diphtheria toxin, while lockjaw toxin remained unaffected.

Cobra poison, which is difficult to neutralize even with fire, is put quickly out of business by radium, while rattlesnake, copperhead, viper and other serpent poisons are likewise destroyed. In waters or springs that contain radioactive powers fish are harmed and spawn will not mature.

Guinea pigs and rabbits are so sensitive to radium that sores and burns quickly appear upon their skin if radium is anywhere near them. Rabbits, however, are less susceptible and the momentary action that burns a guinea pig will only cause an overgrowth of hair in rabbits. After three weeks of uninterrupted action of radium upon white mice, even through an enclosed cage, these became paralyzed and die. Internal hemorrhages are the causes of both the paralysis and death.

In May, 1903, Sir James Mackenzie Davidson of London, who had been unsuccessful in treating cancerous ulcer on the face of a patient with the X-rays, thought he would try the newly discovered radium Two glass tubes, each containing one-third of a grain of radium bromide, were applied at brief intervals to the growth. Dramatic and emphatic was the startling result. The ulcer healed perfectly without a scar, and now nine years afterward the gentleman is quite well without the slightest return of the trouble. This case led to Dr. Davidson's extension of the use of radium, and the results were equally good in all but the severe and long continued instances.

Radium has a peculiarly valuable action upon an infection and relapsing eyelid disease known among doctors as vernal or spring catarrh. It is common in children and youths and consists of rough, granulated, sticky deposits along the edges of the eyelids. Until radium was used by Dr. Davidson and Dr. Lawson, both of London, vernal catarrh was an incurable malady. But no more. In the last six years hundreds of persons with this malady have been forever cured of it by a few momentary exposures to radium.

Now it is well known that physicians who are constantly compelled to take X-ray photographs soon acquire a curious crackling, peeling, rough, hardened skin. This becomes chronic and often degenerates into certain skin varieties of malignant diseases.

Dr. Frederick Baetger, the noted radiographer of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, was so severely affected by this X-ray dermatitis, as it is called, that some of his fingers had to be amputated. Nothing seemed to alleviate this X-ray ailment until Dr. Davidson, who was also affected with it, applied tubes of radium to himself. He was agreeably surprised to discover that the radium completely cured the condition.

Dr. Dominici, of Paris, was the first scientist to use lead, silver, gold and platinum screens to keep out the less penetrating alpha rays. Thus longer exposure to the gamma and beta rays are possible without injury if these are desired for the deeper human structures. Small tubes are now made of platinum or other impenetrable metal, which allow the radium within them to be placed deep in the cavities of tumors or ulcers. They are allowed to remain embedded in this way for any desired length of time. Dr. Abbe often places celluloid tubes in the centers of malignant growths, and at his New York hospital radium is then lowered into these tubes as often or as little as he wishes.

Tuberculosis of the skin or lupus, skin cancers, tongue cancers, warts, leprosy and even pellagra of the skin have all been successfully treated with radium.

The helium and niton given off as an emanation from radium and found as often in artesium wells as in the waters of Bath, Aix-les-Bains, Hot Springs and other famous resorts have been isolated by Sir William Ramsay, Soddy, Rutherford and their co-workers. When this emanation is introduced alone into the living system by inhalation or inoculation it has a paralyzing effect on young animals and a stimulating effect upon old ones. Prof. Wilhelm His last year before the Berlin Medical Society reported the cure of 15 out of 18 cases of gout that he had treated with radium emanation.

Another recently known phenomenon concerns the new discovery by the physicist, Otto Halin, who has obtained a substance temporarily called meso-thorium. This new body is one of the disintegration products of thorium. Dr. Halin found it in an attempt to separate a radio-active element from thorium. It is obtained from the residues in the preparation of thorium for the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

It is by weight more powerful in radio-activity than radium and has seemingly the same kind of rays. Since this new element comes from thorium, which is cheap and accessible, and since pitch-blende, the mother mineral, as it were, of radium, is rare and expensive, Dr. Davidson has begun experimenting with meso-thorium as a substitute cancer cure agent for radium. It has only one disadvantage over radium, which is more than compensated for by its abundance, to wit, radium lasts 2,500 years, while meso-thorium will last only seven years. Dr. Davidson has already cured a patch of X-ray skin diseases with meso-thorium.

Like radium rays and radium emanation, Dr. Hahn and Prof. Rutherford have also discovered that there are thorium alpha, beta, gama and other rays as well as thorium emanations.

Dr. Davidson has compiled a table of his own, to which he appends Prof. Rutherford's explaining the "lives" of radium and thorium.

Radium "life"	2,500 years
Emanation (average)	5.57 days
Active deposit	3 hours (about)
Thorium "life"	unknown
Meso-thorium I	7.9 years
Meso-thorium II	8.9 years

Beta and Gama Rays.

Radio-thorium "life"	2.91 years
Alpha rays	
Thorium X	5.35 days
Emanation	56 seconds

Rutherford's Table.

Thorium, 15 x 10 to the tenth power years	Alpha rays
Meso-thorium I	5.5 years
Meso-thorium II	.6 hours. Beta and Gama.
Radio-thorium	2 years, Alpha
Thorium X	3.6 days, Alpha
Emanation	54 seconds

A New Locomotive.

A new shunting locomotive recently built for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway differs from those of earlier design. The difference lies in the fact that this locomotive has but one operating and controlling equipment, which is mounted in the center of the cab when running in either direction. The master controller is suspended from the roof. The locomotive was equipped in this manner in order to determine which was the better arrangement for shunting service, a double end control—duplicate operating and controlling equipments at each end of the cab—or a center cab control.

Fewer Women Study Medicine.

The number of women studying medicine is decreasing, according to the annual report on medical education in a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical Association. In the last year there were 679 women studying medicine. This is one less than in 1911, 228 less than in 1910 and 242 less than in 1909. This year 142 women were graduated from medical schools. In 1910 there were 157 women graduated and in 1909 162 graduated, while in 1904 there were 244 women graduated from medical schools and 1,129 women studying medicine.

WHERE WIVES ARE EXCHANGED

London Standard.

FRESH details of interest concerning the little known land of New Guinea have recently been brought home by the Finnish student and traveler, Dr. Gunnar Landtman.

Few parts of the world still contain so many remnants of the life of the pure savage as does this vast island, and for many years past it has naturally attracted a large share of attention from all who make a study of anthropology. Until recently cannibalism was prevalent, but it is now confined to a few tribes, and when Archbishop Donaldson was among them some years ago he found that the natives, many of whom had been converted to Christianity, were extremely unwilling to talk about their old ways.

R. W. Williamson, who returned last year from a stay among the Mafulu savages, had, however, another story to tell, for this section of the people can still enjoy a banquet of human flesh. They do not slaughter their victims for greed, but wait until a battle or private fight can give them both a meal and the excuse for taking it.

In other respects he described them as being a simple and quiet race, with an extremely complicated religion, the origin of which they did not in the least know. They believed that the fig tree and certain other plants were haunted, while their lives were to a great extent spent in fear of sorcery.

Dr. Landtman entirely confirms these stories of their wonderfully imaginative nature, and he relates how they tell remarkably long and complicated tales of romance in which the fortunes of hero and heroine are marred by the machinations of witches. In most of their stories can be seen a dim resemblance to the fairy legends of Europe, a point which should attract the attention of the student of comparative religion. Of their morals he speaks in the highest terms, yet he relates that their code allows a ceremonial exchange of wives.

The Papuans, who comprise the majority of the inhabitants, are a people of fine physique, and, according to the latest reports, are fond of sports, in which the women join with the men, the game being not unlike our English hockey. Many of the tribes in the mountains still live by raids on lowland districts, but in other parts the people are quietly earning a living from cultivating the soil.

Short Ends of News

A Chicago woman died the morning after election from excitement caused by that event.

Cuba is having her troubles again as the recent election which made General Mario Menocal President, has been disputed by the Zayistas as illegal.

It was brought to a light by the arrest of an Italian at the docks in Brooklyn that wholesale smuggling of coral into this country is being carried on.

John W. Mallet, widely known as a chemist in United States and abroad, died at his home in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 6. He was a professor in the University of Virginia.

Instigating mutinies in the Russian fleet is dangerous as 17 Russian sailore have been sentenced to death and 106 from four to eight years' of imprisonment with hard labor for doing so.

In the canal zone Roosevelt was in the lead on a straw vote taken election day. He received 1,026 votes to Wilson's 782. The residents of the zone are not entitled to cast a regular ballot.

The monkey language has a newly revised dictionary recently issued by Yves de Lage through the French Academy of Sciences. There is a list of the favorite songs of the monkeys printed in the book.

Probably for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of Washington the President and vice president may worship in the same church. Both Wilson and Marshall are Presbyterians and they will probably attend the same Presbyterian Church while in the capital.

Atlantic City has been feeling peculiar shocks, resembling those of an earthquake. As the city is out of the earthquake zone it is believed that the soil strata under the island is settling.

An eastern preacher has just made the astonishing statement that today there are 15,000 Americans who worship the sun, while just as many more believe in Buddha and other Oriental gods.

The amount of money appropriated by congress during its last session amounts to just $1,019,412,710, according to the clerks of the senate and house committees on appropriations.

John Jacob Astor, the infant son of Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, has been granted the annual allowance of $3,333 for his support during the next three years.

A proposition will be put before congress at the coming session for an appropriation of a half million dollars to improve the sanitary conditions of the Indians and protect them from disease.

Articles lost in the mail numbering 8,566 and worth about $13,000 are to be sold at the annual auction sale of the dead letter office on December 16.

There has been a petition of 24,000 names asking for the recall of Seattle's mayor, George F. Cottrell, filed in the comptroller's office. He is charged with lacking in executive ability and moral courage.

According to reports from New York the late election was not productive of large bets. Betting was the lightest in a generation.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has announced that about $28,000,000 have been deposited in the postal savings banks to date. There are 290,000 individual deposits, averaging $96 each.

The state of Kansas has hired an expert drainage engineer to superintend the work of reclaiming 500,000 acres of waste lands in the state.

At the national conference of mental hygiene meeting in New York statistics were shown giving the cost of caring for the insane and feeble minded in the United States as $60,000,000 a year.

Prairie dogs in Kansas have been exterminated to a great extent by placing cotton balls soaked with cotton bisulphide in the holes and then plugging them up. As the tunnels are all connected the fumes permeat the interior and the dogs are killed.

It has been discovered that a Swiss gendarme who recently died has carried a bullet in his heart for 30 years.

What is known as the zebra-horse has just been produced by the federal department of agriculture after years of effort. Its mother was a Morgan mare and its sire a Grevy zebra presented to Theodore Roosevelt by the king of Abyssinia.

The arrival at New Orleans of the first transatlantic motor driven liner, the Christian X., of the Hamburg-American southern service, from the River Elbe is the first practical demonstration of the efficiency of such a vessel. The new liner ploughed her way from the River Elbe to Havana in the creditable time of 17 days.

The MANSION of MYSTERY

BY

Chester K. Steele

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CHAPTER XXII.

An Underground Mystery.

Late that afternoon a burly negro, plainly dressed and wearing a slouch hat, made his way along the river road in the direction of the old mill. He kept as much as possible in the shade of the bushes and trees and when close to the mill sank in the tall grass, that he might not be seen by anyone who was passing.

The negro was Adam Adams and his disguise was perfection itself. The detective was heavily armed and carried in his pockets several things which were unusual to him.

He waited around the old mill until the sun went down and the stars began to come out one by one. No one was in sight, but this did not ruffle him. He was ready to play a waiting game and take whatever was to come, even at the risk of his life.

Presently he heard a whistle at a distance. Then a man appeared whom he rightfully took to be fellow called Bart. This individual passed up and down the road near the mill and also came down to the water's edge, to gaze at the footpath on the other side of the river. The man had the mastiff Queen with him and the dog came within a hundred feet of where Adam Adams was in hiding. Quickly the detective pulled a large atomizer from his pocket. Then as the man walked back to the Styles' farmhouse, the dog turned and disappeared in the bushes as if following a trial.

"Don't come here, old lady," muttered the detective, as he stood on guard, with the atomizer ready for use. "If you do you'll be sorry."

The mastiff was following Adam Adams' trail and in a minute more she came up and set up a fierce growl. Then she made a savage leap forward.

The detective might have finished her with a shot from his pistol, for he was an expert marksman. But he had come prepared to strike a blow without making any noise. As the mastiff sprang at him, he held the atomizer at full length and let a portion of the contents fly full into the animal's face. There was a snarl and a gasp and the magnificent canine fell over on her side. Leaping forward, the detective held the atomizer at the dog's nostrils and used it vigorously for a few seconds. It was more than sufficient for his purpose and soon the animal stiffened out in death.

"It's a shame to kill so fine a brute, but it can't be helped," he muttered as he restored the atomizer to his pocket. He had used a mixture of chloroform, carbolic acid and other drugs, and the dog had been blinded as well as smothered by the application.

He left the mastiff where she had fallen and, as the darkness increased, drew closer to the mill. Then he saw a man approaching and recognized Matlock Styles. The Englishman entered the old mill, closing the door carefully behind him.

"More ghost work, I suppose," murmured the detective, but he was greatly mistaken, no such manifestations occurring. Evidently they were to take place later.

Without making a sound he crawled up to a side door of the old mill. It was unfastened, and pushing it open, he entered the lower floor of the building. All was silent.

He waited and after awhile heard a step overhead and a low murmur of voices. Then a man came down a narrow stairs, carrying a pole, a white sheet and a round, flat pan in which evidently something had been burnt.

"Looks like the ghost outfit," thought Adam Adams, as he crouched down behind some empty boxes and bins.

The fellow was tall, broad-shouldered and powerful looking, and Adam Adams felt certain he was not Matlock Styles. He wore a thin white bag over his head, with two holes for seeing purposes, and in one hand carried a flash lantern.

To the detective matters seemed to be growing tremendously interesting.

The man placed the things he carried in a closet partly filled with rubbish. Then he flashed his light around carefully. Adam Adams got down out of sight and placed his hand on the butt of his pistol. He was resolved to take no more risks than were absolutely necessary.

Presently the light was lowered, and taking a peep Adam Adams saw the man kneeling down and tugging away at an iron ring in the floor. Soon a trapdoor came up, and the man, taking up his lantern, disappeared from view, closing the trapdoor behind him.

The detective waited for several minutes and then stole forward in the utter darkness. He had measured the distance perfectly and found the iron ring with ease. He pulled upon it genly but firmly and raised the secret door several inches.

A look below showed nothing but darkness. He strained his ears, and heard a faint noise at a distance but could not determine whether it was the flowing of the river over the stones or something else.

He got out his pistol and examined it with care, to make certain that it was ready for use. Then, with a quick motion, he threw up the trapdoor, dropped below, and closed the opening above him.

He felt as does a lion tamer stepping into a cage of beasts new to him. He realized that he was on the verge of some important discovery, but that this investigation might cost him his life.

He was on a narrow staircase. There were but ten steps and then he found himself between two stone walls with

How She Fooled the Doctor

Three years ago my litle girl, Angela, was taken sick with scarlet fever and later dropsy set in; her face and limbs swelled and her eyes puffed. A leading physiciain here at the time, treated her without the slightest success. A sample of your Swamp-Root having been left at the house at the time, I resolved to try it, and as it agreed with her stomach I continued using it with grateful results. The inflammation began to subside after she had taken the first fifty-cent bottle, and after she took two large bottles she was pronounced cured by the doctor and has been in good health ever since. The doctor came to see her every second day until he pronounced her kidneys in perfect condition.

Now then the doctor was under the impression that I was giving my girl his medicine, but as his medicine had failed to do a bit of good, and desiring not to offend him, I did not tell him I was giving her Swamp-Root and he did not know the difference. I did not use one drop of his medicine after I started my girl on Swamp-Root, and have always felt that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root saved my girl's life, for which I am grateful.

I cannot praise it too highly.

Very truly, MRS. MARY BYRNE.
New Brunswick, N. J.

State of New Jersey } ss.
County of Middlesex }

Mrs. Mary Byrne, being duly sworn by me, according to law, on her oath saith that the above statement made by me is just and true.

MRS. MARY BYRNE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of July, A. D., 1909.

MARGARET P. O'DONNELL,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

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Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

the roof just above his head. Not caring to take another drop into the unknown, he advanced slowly, taking no step until he was sure of it.

Presently he came to a turn and then another. He could now see a light shining ahead, coming from under a heavy wooden door. The barrier was tightly closed. He tried it softly, to find it fastened on the other side.

There was a strange whirr and a clicking in the apartment beyond, as if some machinery was in motion. But then came a loud voice and the other sounds stopped. By getting down on his hands and knees Adam Adams was enabled to hear nearly all that was said in the place beyond the barred door.

"I will listen to reports," said a voice which sounded much like that of Matlock Styles. "Number One, have you performed the ghostly manifestations?"

"I have chief," was the answer.

"Did you notice anything unusual?"

"A boy and a girl on the other side of the river ran away as if the Old Nick were after them."

"Anything else?"

"No, but it's Number Three's turn after tonight."

"Very well: Number Three, take notice of that. Number Two, there are but six of you here tonight. What of the other two?"

"A note was left at the foot of the tree. They could not come, for one had business in New York and the other business in New Haven."

"Very well. Number Three, what of the goods you shipped to Philadelphia day before yesterday?"

"I have a telegram that it was safely received and payment will be made tomorrow."

"How much?"

"Two thousand dollars."

"That is fine. We are doing better than we did."

"I'll try to get more next time."

"Do so by all means. The more we get the better off we shall be and the sooner we can retire. Number Four, what have you to report?"

"I haven't heard from Albany yet. I think I'll hear tomorrow."

"What have you to say, Number Five?"

"I met my man last night. He won't touch the stuff—says it is too risky."

"Humph! What does he expect? A fortune for nothing? What have you to say, Number Six?"

"I got a long letter from Denver. The man out there will take twenty thousand dollars' worth at fifteen per cent."

"Didn't you tell him our rate was twenty-five per cent?"

"I did, but he won't bite at that figure. He says he will go elsewhere."

"Where can he go?"

"He didn't say, but he swears he can get the goods."

"Not as good as ours. However, let him have the stuff at fifteen per cent for the present." There was a pause. "Now, has anybody got anything to say?"

"I have," spoke up the man called Number Three. "I say we must be careful. That tragedy at the Langmore house has brought a lot of detectives to this vicinity."

"Yes, I know that. One of them came over to the farm," answered the leader, and now Adam Adams was sure he was Matlock Styles.

"Came to the farm? What did you say to him?"

"I put him off the track. He will never bother us again, to my way of thinking."

"That's sure?" asked another of the men.

"Bloody sure."

"We must make certain——" began another of the number, when a noise outside of the door caused an interruption.

So interested had Adam Adams become in the conversation that he had not noticed the advance of two burly men upon him and he was not aware of their presence until one pounced on his back and made him a prisoner.

"What's the row out there?" came from within the room.

"A spy, boys! Open the door and help capture him!"

Instantly there was wild confusion. The door was flung open and seven men poured forth, each armed, and all wearing the white head coverings, such as has already been described.

It was a battle of one man against nine and the space was so small that Adam Adams could not turn himself. He drew his pistol, but while one man held his wrist another wrenched the weapon from his grasp. Then the detective went down and was severely kicked and pummelled, until to resist further was out of the question.

"He ought to be killed!" cried one man.

"That's right, kill him!" put in several.

"No! no! not yet. We must question him first," said another.

The band surrounded Adam Adams and several pistols were leveled at his head as he arose.

"It's funny how the nigger got down here——" began one of the men.

"Nigger?" broke in another. "He is no nigger. See how the black rubbed off his face."

The men stepped closer and then one of them gave a start.

"It's the same man!" he cried excitedly. He turned to another. "I thought you said——"

"I did," was the agitated answer. "There's a bloomin' mystery here. He couldn't get out! He was bound and the door was locked —I locked it myself."

"Go and make sure."

Matlock Styles, for it was he, ran from the room and was gone several minutes. When he came back he was more disturbed than ever.

"You are right, he is gone!" he gasped. "Can this be the same man?" He made another examination of Adam Adams. "Yes, you are right. Well, he shall not get away again!" he added, significantly.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Disappearance of Margaret.

"Tom, I tell you the best you can do is to make a clean breast of it and get Uncle Adam to help you."

It was Letty Bernard who spoke and she addressed Tom Ostrello. The two were seated on a bench in the park, where they had gone to talk matters over without fear of interruption or of being overheard. The conversation had lasted over two hours, and in that time the girl had learned many of the young man's secrets, and in return had told him a few things which had astonished and disturbed him.

He was much downcast and with good reason. For the past month many things had gone wrong with him. The one bright spot had been Letty's love for him, pure and strong, helping him to carry his burdens.

"That's an easy thing to say, Letty," he answered. "But it is not such an easy thing to do. Poor Dick is deep enough in the mud as it is, and it will not be to my credit to mention my connection with Matlock Styles."

"Yes, but Tom, you—you—Oh, how can I explain? Can't you trust me when I tell you that I am speaking for your own good? I—I know many things of which you are ignorant."

"Then why don't you tell me, Letty? Is it fair for you to keep silent?"

"No, but then you must remember that I am Mr. Adams' private clerk, and he is working on this case in the interests of Miss Langmore."

"I know he is working for her and I hope he clears her. I always thought she was a pretty nice kind of a girl, and I can't believe that she is guilty."

"Tom, did you ever imagine they would think you were guilty?" and she gazed at him earnestly, as if to search his very soul.

He started.

"Me? Why—why should anybody imagine I was guilty? It's out of all reason." He drew a quick breath. "Letty, do you mean to insinuate that Mr. Adams imagines——"

"You musn't ask me questions, Tom. But think over what you have told me —of that letter your brother Dick wrote asking for money, and how you visited the house on the very morning of the murder to get money, and how Mr. Langmore took the letter from your mother and tore it in half, and the scene afterwards."

"Yes, I know. But——"

"And then think of the way by which Mr. Langmore and your mother died. Killed by a curious poison, something that they inhalded, which, when the doctor got a whiff of it, gave him cramps in the stomach—a curious drug not generally known to medical science, a drug——"

He caught her by the wrist and looked fearfully, frightfully, into her face.

"Letty! My God!"

A short silence followed and she saw that he was thinking, deeply, swiftly. The cold perspiration stood out on his forehead, but he did not appear to notice it. He dropped her wrist and his hand fell as if made of stone.

"Now you understand Tom. I—I am speaking for I—I—want you to clear yourself."

"Then it has gone as far as this?" He gave a groan. "It was that drug—Letty, are you sure they have found out about that drug?"

"Yes, but do not say I said so."

"That drug is accursed—a Chinese student told me so. I laughed at him then, but now I believe it. The first time I carried it around with me I was wrecked in a railroad accident and had my arm hurt. Then, two weeks later, when I had it with me, I got caught in that hotel fire in Buffalo. After that a vial once broke on me and if I hadn't gotten away in a hurry I should have been smothered. And now—"

"Have you carried any of it lately?"

"No, not for a month. I was afraid of it, and so was the firm. We got rid of it, and I was glad of it." He bit hi slip meditatively. "And they think—they suspect—that that drug was used? It may be."

"Cannot you trace where the drug went to, Tom?"

"That might be possible, although a good many people saw and heard of it while our firm handled it."

"Was any of it sold or used in the vicinity of Sidham?"

"No, but—" The young commercial traveler stopped short. "I think—but no, it can't be. And yet—"

"What, Tom?" she asked eagerly.

He shook his head. "What's the use? It would only drag me into the mud deeper. I really can't see what's to do," he went on with something of anguish in his tones.

"I am certain the very best thing you can do is to go to Uncle Adam and tell him everything. He will help you and clear up this great mystery."

"But he is working for Margaret."

"Yes, but I know he will work for you—after he has heard your story. But you must tell him everything."

"Where is he now?"

'Somewhere around your mother's home, or in Sidham, I think. I can find out for you."

"Very well, I will go to him and ask him if he is willing to side with me as well as with Margaret. But wait, I think I'll go and see Margaret first. You can send word to Mr. Adams that I want to see him. Tell him I will be at the Beechwood Hotel. He can send me a message there. Tell him I can clear up some points which may seem queer to him."

"I will, Tom," Letty looked much relieved. "Oh, I am sure he will help you! He has never yet failed to accomplish anything he has undertaken."

An hour later saw Tom Ostrello on his way to Sidham. His face was careworn and he looked to be ten years older than he had a week before. He was in a thoughtful mood and scarcely looked out of the car window as the train rushed onward to its destination.

Arriving at the town, he speedily learned that Margaret had been taken to the home of Martha Sampson and was said to be in a serious if not dangerous state. This caused him to halt, and he was half inclined to give up the idea of interviewing her.

"It will only make her condition worse," he mused. "And, poor girl, she seems to have suffered more than her share already. Perhaps I had better wait until I hear from Adam Adams."

But then he determined to learn exactly how she was, anyway, and turned his footsteps toward the cottage, which stood on a side street of the town, backed up by a patch of woods leading to the river. He was just in sight of the place when he heard a cry, and a man came running out of the cottage, followed by a woman and a policeman.

"Where is she? Where is she?" cried the man, and Tom Ostrello recognized Raymond Case.

"Hullo! What's up?" queried the commercial traveler.

"Margaret! She is gone!" cried Raymond. He ran back of the house. "I can't see anything of her!" he added with a groan.

'Margaret gone? I thought she was sick."

"So she is. She was out of her mind and slipped out of her room while the nurse went downstairs for some broth. I was in the parlor writing a letter."

"And I was on guard in the hallway," put in the policeman. "She didn't pass me, that I'll swear to."

"I was only gone a few minutes," said the nurse. "And I am sure she did not go through the kitchen."

To Be Continued.

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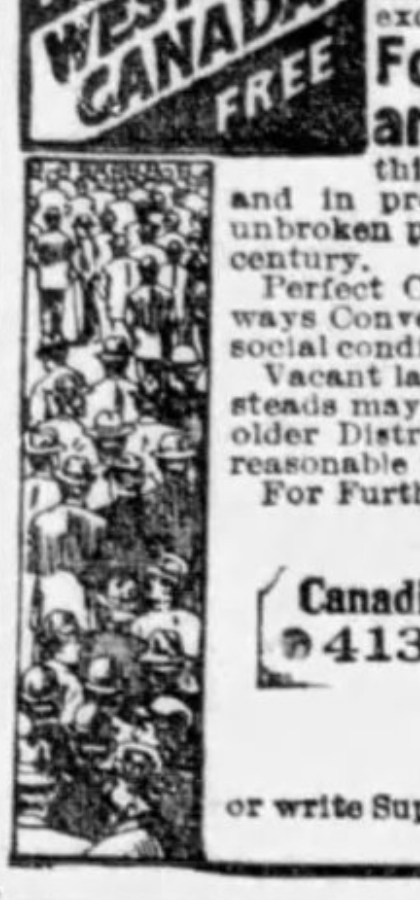
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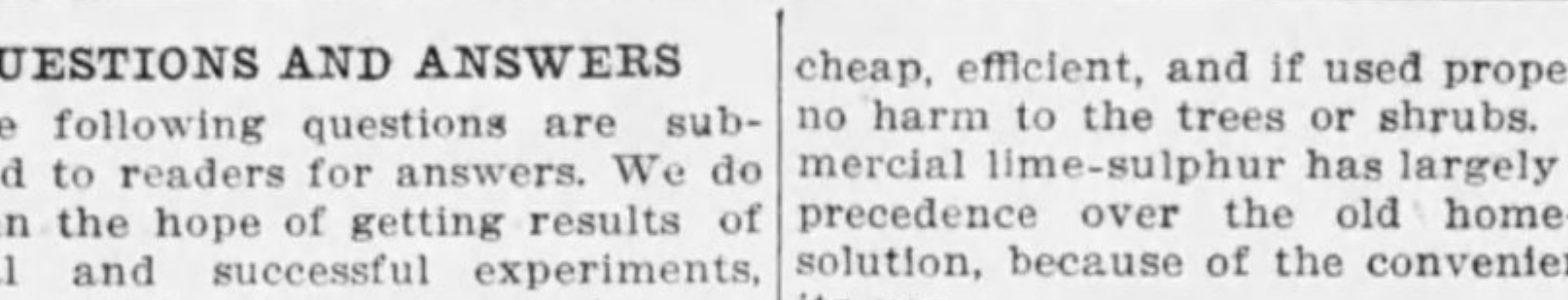

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead who knows give me instructions as to how dahlia bulbs can be preserved throughout the winter.—L. S., Rushville, Ill.

Can some reader of these columns tell me why at times a blast of cold air comes from our well. It makes a roaring sound which can be heard at a distance of about 60 feet, and sometimes farther. The well is 114 feet deep in sandy soil, and is piped with galvanized tubing. Three other wells in the vicinity are acting in the same manner.—F., Colorado.

Paint for the Barn.

Seeing a request for barn paint in these columns I am sending a recipe for what is known as milk paint. Take one gallon of skimmed sweet milk and to this add one and one-half pint of Portland cement and two pints of Venetian red. You can get Venetian red powders at any hardware store for three cents a pound, and it takes five cents' worth or two pounds for each gallon of milk. While you are applying the milk paint to the barn stir it often so as to keep the cement from settling to bottom of the can. The paint will last for ten years, will never rub off and looks good. It does best on rough lumber. Twenty-five cents' worth of Portland cement and 75 cents' worth of Venetian red powders mixed with milk will paint a large barn completely. As a caution never mix but one gallon of milk at a time or the cement will accumlated on the bottom and the paint will be spoiled. You can use any colored powders in place of Venetian red.—B., Lewis, Ind.

How to Succeed With Pears.

Every grower should picture in his mind his ideal-shaped tree and then prune to this ideal. Generally speaking, a low, open head is preferred. In pruning young trees the grower should decide where he wants to start the head, remembering that a limb never gets any farther from the ground than where it originally starts. A common mistake is in heading the tree too high, which makes unnecessary work in pruning, spraying and picking.

Keep the tops of trees well cut back and the outer limbs cut about one-third back every four years, thus trees will cease to grow and harden their new wood for the winter. Some orchardists use a sod-mulch system, but best results with the Kieffer have been obtained by cultivation.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Take a clean barrel and bore several holes in the bottom. Spread a felt cloth over the bottom and then fill the barrel with clean washed sand. After the cider has gone through the first fermentation rack it off into the filter, and as it runs from this, put it into clean barrels which have been sulphured. Bung the barrel tightly and keep it in a cellar or room where the temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees. When the cider is wanted for use, it should be drawn off into bottles or kegs as it will change quickly if barrel is drawn from daily.

Another recipe is to add from four to 12 ounces of granulated sugar to each gallon of cider, according as the apples are sweet or sour, when the cider in the barrel is in a lively fermentation. Let the fermentation proceed until the cider has reached the taste to suit, then add one ounce sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each four gallons of cider. Shake the barrel well and let it stand three days, after which it should be bottled for use. The sulphite of lime should be dissolved in a quart or more of cider before it is put into the barrel.

San Jose Scale in Fall.

San Jose scale is undoubtedly one of the two most injurious orchard insects that we have to contend with in Michigan at present. Already it has killed thousands of acres of fine apple orchards and has so badly injured hundreds of others that they will not last long. Not only has it proven one of the worst orchard insects, but it has also done incalculable injury to the numerous beautiful trees formerly found in our city and village yards, and it has also attacked many of our beautiful shrubs and made barren many yards that were once the pride of their owners, and it still spreads from tree to tree, from orchard to orchard, from community to community, and even into remote sections, where it has not been dreaded before. In the last case it is carried on nursery stock and before the unsuspecting orchardist knows he has it, many of his trees are dead or dying and the dreaded pest has gained a foothold in his neighbor's orchard or shrubbery.

For a number of years various spray mixtures have been in use in the fight to save the orchards of this state and other states, and several of them have given partial satisfaction. The oil sprays killed the scale all right, but frequently killed the trees also. Lime-sulphur solutions have proven the most satisfactory because they are cheap, efficient, and if used properly do no harm to the trees or shrubs. Commercial lime-sulphur has largely taken precedence over the old home-made solution, because of the convenience of its use.

Many fruit growers have complained that they could not control scale with the commercial solution of lime-sulphur or the home-made concentrated solution, but an inquiry into the cases invariably reveals the fact that the spray material was not made strong enough or was not thoroughly applied, or for both reasons combined. If a standard guaranteed brand of commercial lime-sulphur is used in the proportion of 1 gal. to 7½ to 8 gals. of water and the bark of the tree or shrub absolutely covered, every scale will be killed. But it is a very difficult thing to cover every particle of the bark, especially in the high tops of old apple trees or in the thick branches of shrubbery alongside of a house; in fact, it is so difficult to do so and so seldom done, that where scale once gets a hold it is most sure to stay. It cannot be entirely gotten rid of. When scale once gets into an orchard its owner might as well realize that if he expects to keep his trees healthy and bearing, he has one annual job at least to perform, and that job is "spraying for scale in the spring."

Many times it is suggested and recommended by orchardists and spray manufacturing concerns that fall spraying would be better than winter or early spring spraying, but experience in this state has proven that spraying with strong lime-sulphur in the spring as late as possible before the bids start, is the best. The scales are more easily killed after having submitted to the cold of the winter. Spring spraying is preferable also, because its influence as a fungicide for scab, canker, curl leaf, black knot, rots, etc., is much more valuable than that of fall spraying.

However, fall spraying should not be entirely discouraged, especially in extremely bad cases of scale, when both a fall and spring spraying would undoubtedly be a wise procedure for the first year and after that one thorough spraying in the early spring should be sufficient to keep the scale in control.

PROPER CARE OF FATTENING STOCK

Excess of Food and What It Accomplishes—Rest and Quietness Necessary.

If the animal body is to be increased in weight, it is very evident that food must be supplied in excess of the quantity needed for the mere renovation of wasted tissue, and for the production of body heat and work. When an excess of food is given, a part of the albuminoids or flesh-forming materials, and the ash or bone-forming elements is generally converted into new tissue, whilst a part of the fat formers, carbo-hydrates and albuminoids, is stored up in the form of fat. In the case of the juvenile animal taking exercise in the field, the increase appears as a general growth of the body; in the animal at rest the increase consists in the deposition of fat in the tissues. The ability of any animal to fatten depends on the breed and temperament: It is almost impossible to fatten a wild animal whilst our domesticated species can be readily fattened. The changes in the animal intestines produced by long and systematic breeding are strikingly illustrated in the pig. In the wild boar the intestines are six times as long as the body; in the domesticated breeds, the intestines are more than twenty times the length of the body. Different individuals have different appetites, powers of digestion and rates of fattening.

Rest and quietness are absolutely essential to profitable farming; the production of work by the animal must be suspended if the putting on of flesh is to proceed with any degree of economy and activity. An animal at rest in a stall will increase in weight far more rapidly than an animal taking active exercise on a simple diet. A moderate degree of warmth is also favorable to the fattening process. If, however, the temperature becomes so high as to increase perspiration, a waste of food will occur. The temperature most favorable to animal increase is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Freedom from excitement is essential to rapid fattening, and thus the absence of strong light is desirable.

Because but a part of the food in excess of the requirements of the body is converted into increase, liberal feeding is, within certain limits, the most economical. If a beef animal can be brought by liberal treatments on one thousand pounds at one year old, the amount of food consumed will be far smaller than if two years are spent in atttining that one thousand pounds, because the food required for animal heat and work during the second year is saved by the one year feeding only.

In the case of a lean or growing animal, the quantity of food it will eat will increase during early stages of fattening, and the stomach and intestines become larger; in the full-grown animal this increase in consumption soon ceases. When the animal becomes very fat the consumption of food falls off somewhat and the increase of weight at this point is somewhat diminished. As fattening advances the same amount of food will produce a steadily diminishing amount of increase. The increase during the latter stages of fattening is also drier and contains a larger proportion of fat than in earlier stages of the process.

These changes in the rate of consumption and increase are stronger in the pig than in other animals.

In fattening animals to the best advantage it is very evident that the farmer ought to have as his object the supplying to the animal of the largest amount of food it can profitably make use of. So long as bulky foods such as hay, straw and roots are used the animal may safely be given all it will eat. The limits of profitable use must, however, be considered in the matter of grains and other concentrates.

It is not breeding alone that goes to determine the future usefulness of a cow, but it must be supported by liberal feeding, daily care and careful observation.

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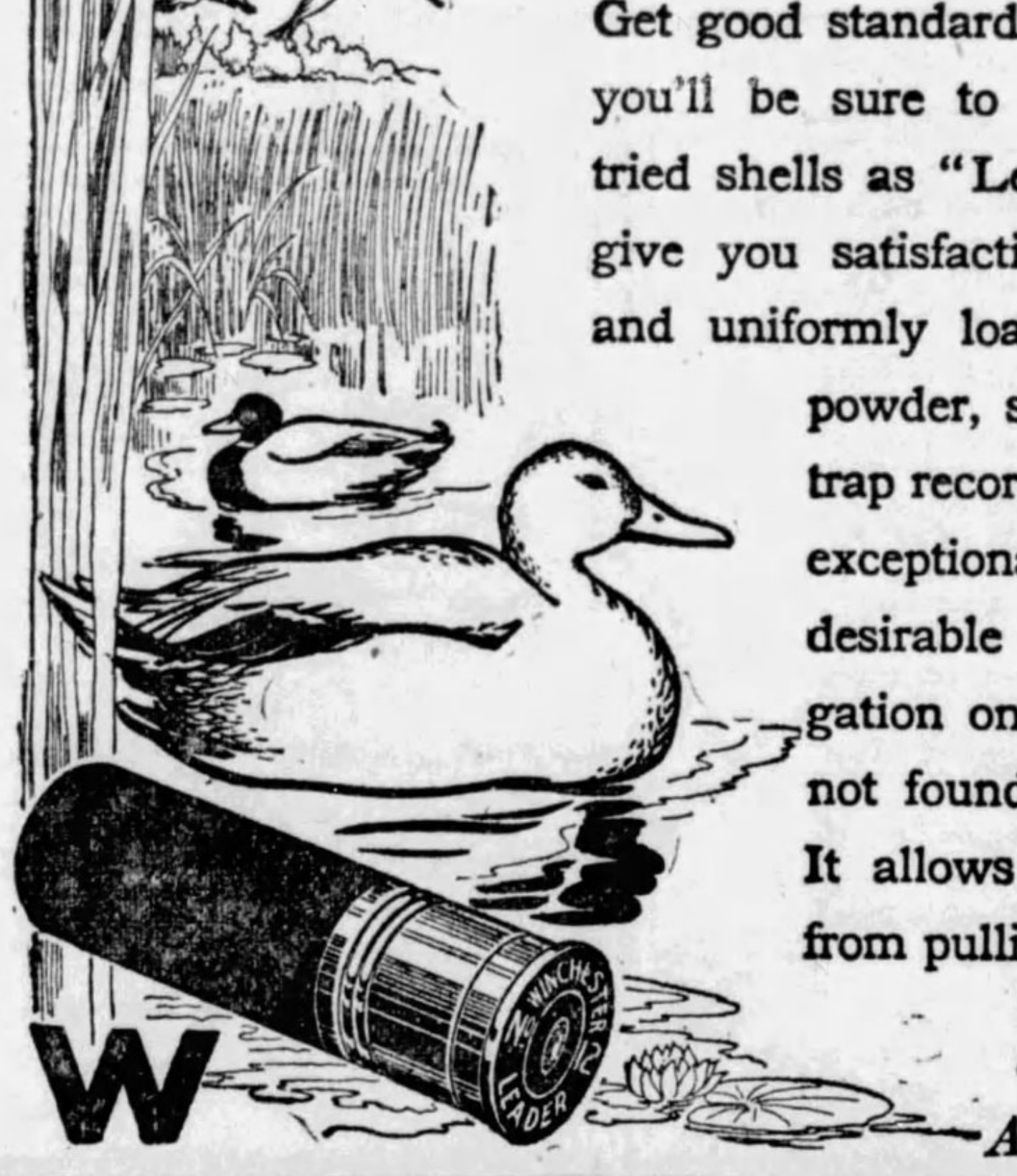
"LEADER" and "REPEATER"



Get good standard loads when you buy shotshells and you'll be sure to get results. Such well-known and tried shells as "Leader" and "Repeater" will always give you satisfaction. They are strongly constructed and uniformly loaded with only standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Their unequalled trap record shows they are hard-hitting and give exceptionally good pattern. Such qualities are desirable for bird shooting. Note the corrugation on the head. This is a good feature not found on other shells, as it is patented. It allows for expansion and stops the head from pulling off. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Winchester guns are made for all kinds of shooting and Winchester ammunition for all kinds of guns.

ASK FOR THE RED W BRAND

PLAN TO SAVE CALVES

Will Draw Bill to Regulate the Slaughter.

The National Live Stock Exchange plans action to solve the cattle shortage problem. The first step will be an appeal to congress asking government regulation of the slaughtering of calves. A bill proposes the forbidding of shipping or transporting by common carrier of any live calf unaccompanied by its mother unless it be six weeks old or over. The secretary of agriculture may permit shipment between the age of three and six weeks old when the entire time consumed is less than twelve hours; with emergency shipments of calves less than six weeks old. Violation is a misdemeanor, with a fine of between $20 and $50 for each calf.

Speaking at the convention of the exchange in Portland, Ore., lately, Horace H. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, pointed out that, in 1910, of 20,000,000 cattle of all kinds slaughtered, 4,600,000 or more than 20% were calves. Compared with 1900, killing of calves increased seven-fold. As the instance of the tremendous waste of this system, Mr. Fletcher quotes the following report to him of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., made this year:

"A lot of 199 head of one to two-year-old steers weighed 218,420 pounds and represented a value of $17,169.37 on the hoof. The average of these cattle was $7.86 per cwt. The average price of the calves in this connection was $7.60 per cwt. The calf killing-sheet showed that it took 1,492 head of calves of the average weight of those slaughtered to offset this lot of steers in live weight, and that 1,600 such calves were required to produce an equal sum of money for the man who marketed them."

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DAIRY NOTES

A bottle of vaseline is handy to have around at milking time.

If the cow falls off in milk now it will be hard to bring back the flow. Therefore, keep up the flow by feeding succulent feed.

Cows can't be blamed for trying the fences when pastures are short.

Three hundred dollars in a silo beats having that much money in the bank.

Only a little buttermilk not worked out will mean a rancid butter in a short time.

The man with cows coming fresh in the fall will have cream to sell in winter when the price is up.

Milk souring before the cream rises will mean a poor quality of butter, and considerable cream lost.

When dairying is made a business on the farm, instead of a chore, you can look for that farm to prosper.

The man who uses a Babcock tester on his herd for the first time has some surprises in store for him.

If the men folks occasionally invite the women folks to help in milking it is very proper that the women in turn request that the stable be well bedded and clean.

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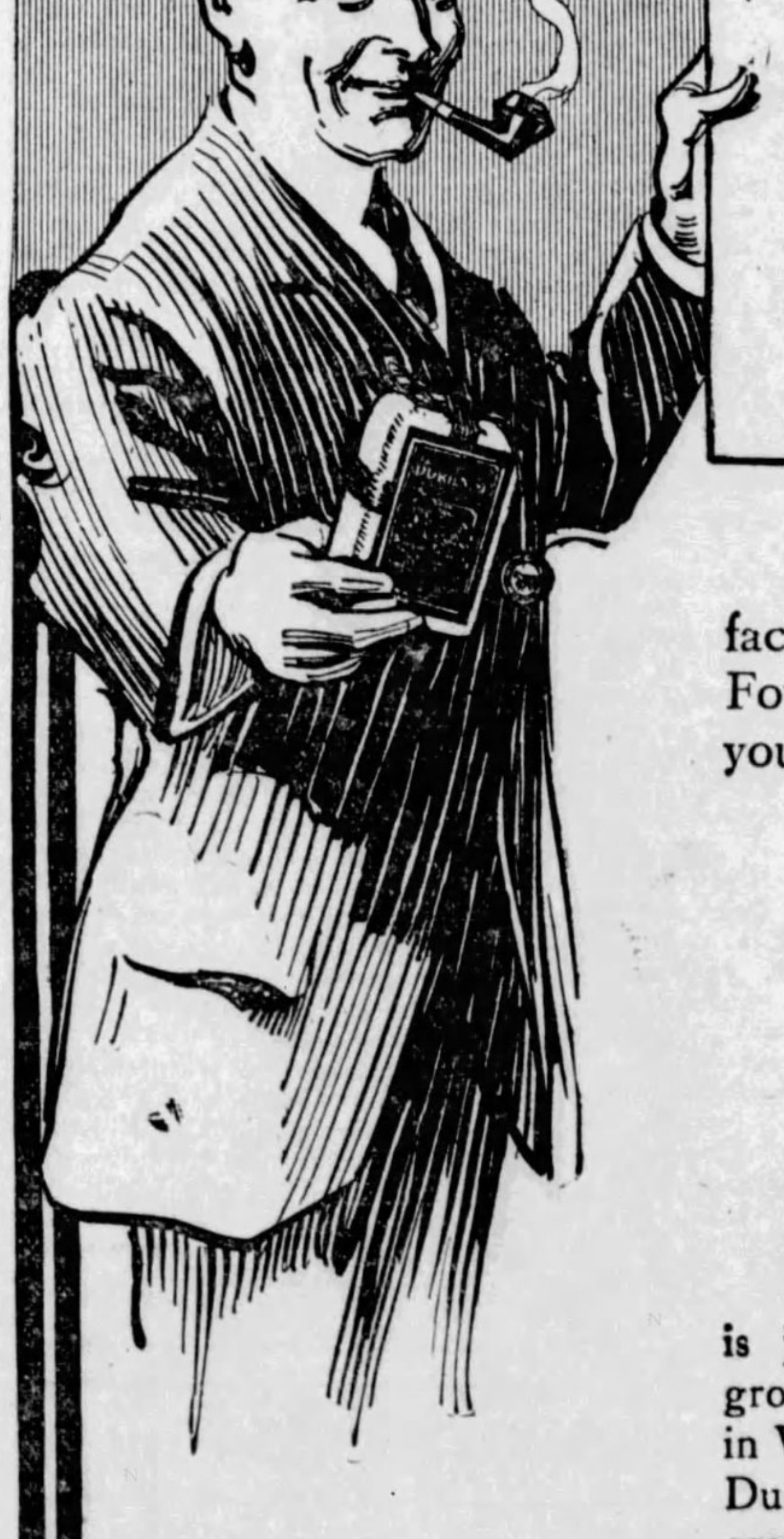
It is all right to have good, pure bred stock, but if you are going to stint them on both food and care you may as well buy scrubs in the first place and save some of your money.

Proof that most men like "Bull" Durham



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Fact No. 2—"Bull" Durham has been the world's standard smoking tobacco for three generations.

Fact No. 3—"Bull" Durham has increased its sale every year of its existence.

Fact No. 4—More men smoke "Bull" Durham than all other high-grade tobaccos put together.

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"Bull" Durham is packed in plain muslin sacks, instead of in fancy tin boxes. That's why you get *more value* in the tobacco itself.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

LODESTONE OR MAGNETITE

Please tell me what you can about the mineral known as lodestone.—H. F. W., Penrod, Ky.

Lodestone is a species of magnetite or magnetic iron ore. This ore sometimes has part of its iron replaced by titanium or magnesium, and occasionally by nickel. It is very abundant in this country. Very generally it occurs in massive and granular forms, being black in color with a metallic or submetallic lustre. It is a brittle metal and can deadily be distinguished by its magnetic qualities. Specimens of the metal are found which manifest quite a strong, permanent magnetic polarity, and this is what is known as lodestone. Magnetite occurs in vast beds in Canada, and in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. There are also abundant deposits in California and Washington.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

Please give a sketch of the life of George W. Harris, the author.—J. O., Athens, Tex.

George Washington Harris, the humorist and author, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., March 20, 1814, and died near Knoxville, Tenn., December 1869. During his youth he was apprenticed to a jeweler in Knoxville and later was made captain of a Tennessee River steamboat. Harris was an inventor of several things, and he published descriptions of these inventions in the Scientific American. His first published articles, which appeared in the Spirit of the Times, New York, in 1843, under the pen name of Sut Lovengood or S—l, were humorous stories. From 1858 to 1861 he wrote a series of stories for the different Nashville journals under the heading of Sut Lovengood Papers. Later these stories appeared in book form as Sut Lovengood Yarns: Spun by a Nat'ral Born Durned Fool, Warped and Woved for Public Wear, in 1867.

CHICAGO'S FIRST RAILROAD

I would like to have the Bureau tell me the name of the first railroad that was built into the city of Chicago.—J. F. D., Warsaw, Minn.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal was what made Chicago a prosperous town in its early history. But, though much was expected of it, this canal did not prove the success that it was hoped. It was not finished until 1848, but in the meantime railroad construction had begun in Illinois, opening up the prairie interior of the state. The steamers running on the lakes were the only means of carrying passengers and freight to Buffalo from Chicago. In 1852 the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railways were constructed into Chicago, and others speedily followed in all directions.

OHIO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Please give me the names of the executive officers of the state of Ohio.—P. S. C., Otsego, O.

The state government of Ohio is composed of the following executive officers: Governor, Judson Harmon; lieutenant governor, Hugh L. Nichols; secretary of state, Charles H. Graves; treasurer, David S. Creamer; auditor, E. M. Fullington; attorney general, Timothy S. Hogan; adjutant general, Charles C. Weybrecht; commissioner of insurance, Edmund H. Moore; superintendent of education, Frank W. Miller. They are all Democrats except Fullington.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Please give an explanation of the intiative, referendum and recall in these columns.—W. B. S., Given, W. Va.

The initiative means that the people of a city, county or state shall be given the right to propose laws and enact them by popular vote. Under it a given percentage of the voters of any political subdivision may petition that a certain measure may be enacted into law. That petition, when signed by the required percentage of voters, puts the proposed law on the ballot at the next election. If the majority of the votes cast at that election are in its favor, it then becomes a law without action of any legislative body.

The recall, in politics, is a procedure by means of which undesirable officials may be recalled from office by a petition of a certain percentage of the voters for a recall election, and by an affirmative majority at each election. The principle of the recall was first devised in 1903 by Los Angeles, Cal., and its first use was the recall of the Los Angeles mayor. Certain other California and Texas towns have adopted recall provisions, and on June 1, 1908, Oregon under an initiative petition, amended her constitution whereby she became the first state providing for the removal of public officers by a recall election.

Referendum is a reference to the popular vote of a question whether a measure shall become a law. American state constitutions and amendments thereto are adopted by popular vote, and special measures are sometimes submitted by legislative action to the decision of the electors. In some cantons of Switzerland a method resembling the referendum has been practiced since the 16th century. According to the Swiss, amendments must be ratified by the Swiss electorate before they become law. Other measures must be submitted to the popular vote. From 1874 to 1891, out of 149 laws 27 were referred to the people; of these 15 were rejected. The referendum is now generally regarded as a check on hasty and class legislation.

These three propositions represent a distinct and radical departure from our system of government as organized by the fathers. We have always had a representative government; that is, instead of the people acting directly in the enactment of law, they have chosen representatives, who in their city councils, state legislatures, and other law making bodies, have enacted the laws for them.

The initiative, referendum and recall introduce an element of direct democracy or pure democracy, as it might be called, into our system of government. The referendum gives the people as a whole a check upon vicious legislation. The initiative gives them the opportunity to enact a necessary and much demanded law, if by any chance the law making body has refused to obey popular sentiment when it demanded such an act. The recall is a check upon vicious and incompetent public officials and replaces our present methods of impeachment, which are rarely availed of, by a direct appeal to the people as a whole.

PARCELS POST SYSTEM

I would like to know about the parcels post system as it works in this country.—M. C. B., Sweetwater, Tenn.

The new parcels post law will become effective January 1, 1913. Any article is mailable if not over 11 pounds in weight nor more than 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor likely to injure the mails or postal equipment or employes. There is a flat rate of one cent an ounce up to four ounces regardless of the distance the package is sent. Above four ounces rates are by the pound or fraction thereof, and varying with the distance, as follows: Rural route and city delivery, first pound 5 cents, each additional pound one cent, 11 pounds 15 cents; 50-mile zone, first pound 5 cents, each additional pound 1 cent, 11 pounds 35 cents; 150-mile zone, first pound 6 cents, each additional pound 4 cents, 11 pounds 46 cents; 300-mile zone, first pound 7 cents, each additional pound, 5 cents, 11 pounds 68 cents; 600-mile zone, first pound 8 cents, each additional pound 6 cents, 11 pounds 68 cents; 1,000-mile zone, first pound 9 cents, each additional pound 7 cents, 11 pounds 79 cents; 1,400-mile zone, first pound 10 cents, each additional pound 9 cents, 11 pounds $1.00; 1,800-mile zone, first pound 11 cents, each additional pound 10 cents, 11 pounds $1.11, and over 1,800 miles, first pound 12 cents, each additional pound 12 cents, and 11 pounds $1.32.

The postmaster-general may make provision for indemnity, insurance and collection on delivery, with additional charges for such service, and may, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation, modify rates, weights, and zone distances when experience has demonstrated the need therefore.

PERPETUAL MOTION

I wish you would tell me if perpetual motion has ever been invented, and if so, by whom.—M. M., Bakersville, N. C.

No intelligent man is seeking for perpetual motion, for it is an impossibility. It is an axiom in physics that no force can be created by any human means, and that would be necessary. We can create force into motion through the production of steam, and the use of the latter in an engine, but that is all that can be done. There are many people who think they can invent a motion that will become perpetual, but sensible persons have no such thoughts. If persons who believe in perpetual motion had studied understandingly some good work in natural philosophy they would have saved all their wasted time and energies. Perpetual motion is an utter impossibility and the person is stupid and ignorant who denies this.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Please give the names of the various justices of the supreme court of the United States.—J. W. M., Cameron, W. Va.

The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; William R. Day, of Ohio, appointed in 1903; Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, appointed in 1909; Joseph B. Lamar, of Georgia; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming; Charles Hughes, of New York, all appointed in 1910. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, was appointed in 1912 to succeed former Justice Harlan. The chief justice is Edward D. White, of Louisville, appointed associate justice in 1893, and chief justice in 1910. The chief justice receives the annual salary of $13,000 and the associate justices $12,500 each.

"SIXTEEN TO ONE"

Please tell in the Question Bureau what is meant by free silver, 16 to 1.—W. J. M., Waynesburg, Pa.

They had reference to the ratio between gold and silver. The desire was to have free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 parts silver to 1 part gold.

TAMMANY SOCIETY

Please tell about the Tammany Society, also called Tammany Hall.—G. M., Cedarville, W. Va.

Tammany Society is a political society formed in New York by an upholsterer named Mooney on May 12, 1789. Its name came from a Delaware chieftain who, for his reputed virtues was in the latter years of the Revolution facetiously chosen patron saint of the new republic. Ostensibly it was organized first for charitable purposes, but it had a definite political character from its origin. It represented the dread of an aristocracy and the distrust of Hamilton's policy felt by the thoroughgoing democrats. Secret societies under the auspices of St. Tammany were formed in Philadelphia and other cities, but the institution soon fell into oblivion everywhere except in New York. There it became a political body, being the principal instrument of the political managers of the Democratic party in that state.

It exerted great influence in state politics and made itself felt a little in national affairs. The society was discredited by the participation in its honors of William M. Tweed and his accomplices in fraud, but it was reorganized, and to some extent reformed after the Tweed prosecutions.

THE BALLINGER CONTROVERSY

Please explain the part Alaska had in the Ballinger controversy—J. D., Jerseyville, Ill.

In the Ballinger trouble charges were made that by improper means and influences about 12,800 acres of land reserved in the Chugach national forest, Alaska, had been restored by the President for disposition under appropriate land laws, and that this restoration was made in the interest of the Controller Railway and Navigation Co. The senate then passed a resolution demanding that the President send to that body all documents in the executive departments relating upon this matter. He did so and in a letter took full responsibility for the restoration. He stated that no one had secured any undue advantage or privilege by the restoration in Alaska. A committee was appointed by the senate to investigate the charges made by Pinchot and Glavis against Ballinger's connection with this affair, and a majority report acquitted him of all misconduct while a minority of the committee made a report sustaining Pinchot in his charges. Congress took no action on these reports and Ballinger was criticized until he resigned in March, 1911.

MILO

Please give me what information you can about the life of Milo, the Greek athlete.—W. R. F., Greenville, Pa.

Milo, the ancient Greek athlete, was a native of Crotona, in Magna Graecia, Italy, and was celebrated for his great strength. In the Olympic games he bore off the prize six times, and then repeated this feat at the Pythian. Milo was appointed to command the army against the Sybarites, and at the battle of the Crathis, 511 B. C., his great strength is said by Diodorus to have given the victory to the Crotonians. There are many anecdotes related of this athlete. He once carried a four-year-old heifer to the sacrifice on his shoulders, killed it with a blow of his fist, and afterward, it is added, ate the whole of it in one day. When Milo was enfeebled with age he attempted to rend open the trunk of a tree partially split by wood-cutters, but the wood closing on his hands, held him fast, and he was attacked and devoured by wolves.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. P. K., Utica, Ohio—The constitution specifies when presidential elections shall be held. It says they shall take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

G. W. L., Frankford, W. Va.—Each state has as many electors in the electoral college as there are senators and representatives in congress from that state.

W. D. S., Clinton, Ind.—The separate states are given the power to determine the voting qualifications of their citizens by the U. S. constitution, and if the state wants to pass a law requiring registration of voters before being allowed to cast their ballot it is in the right and legal.

The Third Degree

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

her. It had ruined his prospects at the outset of his career and threatened to be an irreparable blight on his entire life. She realized that she was largely to blame. She had done wrong to marry him and at times she reproached herself bitterly. There were days when their union assumed in her eyes the enormity of a crime. She should have seen what a social gulf lay between them. All these taunts and insults from his family which she now endured she had foolishly brought upon her own head. But she had not been able to resist the temptation. Howard came into her life when the outlook was dreary and hopeless. He had offered to her what seemed a haven against the cruelty and selfishness of the world. Happiness for the first time in her life seemed within reach and she had not the moral courage to say "No."

If Annie had no education she was not without brains. She had sense enough to realize that her bringing up or the lack of it was an unsurmountable barrier to her ever being admitted to the inner circle of Howard's family. If her husband's father had not married again the breach might have been crossed in time, but his new wife was a prominent member of the smart set, a woman full of aristocratic notions, who recoiled with horror at having anything to do with a girl guilty of the enormity of earning her own living. Individual merit, inherent nobility of character, amiability of disposition, and a personal reputation untouched by scandal—all this went for nothing—because unaccompanied by wealth or social position. Annie had neither wealth nor position. She had not even education. They considered her common impossible. They were ever ready to lend an ear to certain ugly stories regarding her past, none of which were true. After their marriage, Mr. Jeffries, Sr., and his wife absolutely refused to receive her or have any communication with her whatsoever. As long, therefore, as Howard remained faithful to her, the breach with his family could never be healed.

"Have some more stew, dear," she said, extending her hand for her husband's plate.

Howard shook his head and threw down his knife and fork.

"I've had enough," he said despondently. "I haven't much appetite."

She looked at him with concern.

"Poor boy, you're tired out!"

As she noted how pale and dejected he appeared, her eyes filled with sympathetic tears. She forgot the appalling number of cigarettes he smoked a day, nor did she realize how abuse of alcohol had spoiled his stomach for solid food.

"I wish I knew where to go and get that $2,000," muttered Howard, his mind still preoccupied with Coxe's proposition. Lighting another cigarette, he leaned back in his chair and lapsed into silence.

Annie sat and watched him, wishing she could suggest some way to solve the problem that troubled him. She loved her husband with all her heart and soul. His very weakness of character endeared him the more to her. She was not blind to his faults, but she excused them. His vices, his drinking, cigarette smoking and general shiftlessness were, she argued, the result of bad associates. He was self-indulgent. He made many good resolutions and broke them. But he was not really vicious. He had a good heart. With some one to watch him and keep him in the straight path he would still give a good account of himself to the world. She was confident of that. She recognized many excellent qualities in him. They only wanted fostering and bringing out. That was why she married him. She was a few years his senior; she felt that she was the stronger mentally. She considered it was her duty to devote her life to him, to protect him from himself and make a man of him.

It was not her fault, she mused, she was not a lady. Literally brought up in the gutter, what advantages had she had? Her mother died in childbirth and her father, a professional gambler, abandoned the little girl to the tender mercies of an indifferent neighbor. When she was about eight years old her father was arrested. He refused to pay police blackmail, was indicted, railroaded to prison and died soon after in convict stripes. There was no provision for Annie's maintenance, so at the age of 9 she found herself toiling in a factory, a helpless victim of the brutalizing system of child slavery, which, in spite of prohibiting laws, still disgraces the United States. Ever since that time she had earned her own living. The road had often been hard, there were times when she thought she would have to give up the fight; other girls she had met had hinted at an easier way of earning one's living, but she had kept her courage, refused to listen to evil counsel and always managed to keep her name unsullied. She left the factory to work behind the counter in a New York dry goods store. Then about a year ago she drifted to New Haven and took the position of waitress at the restaurant which the college boys patronized.

Robert Underwood was among the students who came almost every day. He made love to her from the start, and one day attempted to take liberties which she was prompt to resent in a way he did not relish. After that he had let her alone. She never liked the man. She knew him to be unprincipled as well as vicious. One night he brought Howard Jeffries to the restaurant. They seemed the closest of cronies and she was sorry to see what bad influence the elder sophomore had over the young freshman, to whom she was at once attracted. Every time they came she watched them and she noticed how under his mentor Howard became more hardened. He drank more and more and became a reckless gambler. Underwood seemed to exercise a baneful spell over him. She saw that he would soon be ruined with such a man as Underwood for a constant companion. Her interest in the young student grew. They became acquainted and Howard, not realizing that she was older than he, was immediately captivated by her vivacious charm and her common-sense views. They saw each other more frequently and their friendship grew until one day Howard asked her to marry him.

While she sometimes blamed herself for having listened too willingly to Howard's pleadings, she did not altogether regret the step she had taken. It was most unfortunate that there must be this rupture with the family, yet something within her told her that she was doing God's work—saving a man's soul. Without her, Howard would have gone swiftly to ruin; there was little doubt of that. His affection for her had partly, if not wholly, redeemed him and was keeping him straight. He had been good to her ever since their marriage and done everything to make her comfortable. Once he took a position as guard on the elevated road, but caught cold and was forced to give it up. She wanted to go to work again, and he angrily refused. That alone showed that he was not entirely devoid of character. He was unfortunate at present and thely were poor, but by dint of perseverance he would win out and make a position for himself without his father's help. These were their darkest days, but light was ahead. As long as they loved each other and had their health, what more was necessary?

"Say, Annie, I have an idea," suddenly blurted out Howard.

"What is it, dear?" she asked, her reveries abruptly interrupted.

"I mean regarding that $2,000. You know all about that $250 which I once lent Underwood. I never got it back, although I've been after him many times for it. He's a slippery customer. But under the circumstances I think it's worth another determined effort. He seems to be better fixed now than he ever was. He's living at the Astruria, making a social splurge and all that sort of thing. He must have money. I'll try to borrow the $2,000 from him."

"He certainly appears to be prosperous," replied Annie. "I see his name in the newspapers all the time. There is hardly an affair at which he is not present."

"Yes," growled Howard; "I don't see how he does it. He travels on his cheek, principally, I guess. His name was among those present at my stepmother's musicale the other night." Bitterly he added: "That's how the world goes. There is no place for me under my father's roof, but that blackguard is welcomed with open arms!"

"I thought your father was such a proud man," interrupted Annie. "How does he come to associate with people like Underwood?"

"Oh, pater's an old dolt!" exclaimed Howard impatiently. "There's no fool like an old fool. Of course, he's sensible enough in business matters. He wouldn't be where he is today if he weren't. But when it comes to the woman question he's as blind as a bat. What right had a man of his age to go and marry a woman 20 years his junior. Of course she only married him for his money. Everybody knows that except he. People laugh at him behind his back. Instead of enjoying a quiet, peaceful home in the declining years of his life, he is compelled to keep open house and entertain people who are personally obnoxious to him, simply because that sort of life pleases his young wife."

"Who was she, anyway, before their marriage?" interrupted Annie.

"Oh, a nobody," he replied. "She was very attractive looking, dressed well and was clever enough to get introductions to good people. She managed to make herself popular in the smart set and she needed money to carry out her social ambitions. Dad—wealthy widow—came along and she caught him in her net, that's all!"

Annie listened with interest. She was human enough to feel a certain sense of satisfaction in hearing that this woman who treated her with such contempt was herself something of an intriguer.

"How did your stepmother come to know Robert Underwood?" she asked. "He was never in society."

"No," replied Howard with a grin. "It was my stepmother who gave him the entree. You know she was once engaged to him, but broke it off so she could marry dad. He felt very sore over it at the time, but after her marriage he was seemingly as friendly with her as ever—to serve his own ends, of course. It is simply wonderful what influence he has with her. He exercises over her the same fascination that he did over me at college. He has sort of hypnotized her. I don't think it's a case of love or anything like that, but he simply holds her under his thumb and gets her to do anything he wants. She invites him to her house, introduces him right and left, got people to take him up. Everybody laughs about it in society. Underwood is known as Mrs. Howard Jeffries' pet. Such a thing soon gets talked about. That is the secret of his successful career in New York. As far as I know, she's as much infatuated with him as ever."

A look of surprise came into Annie's face. To this young woman, whose one idea of matrimony was steadfast loyalty to the man whose life she shared and whose name she bore, there was something repellent and nauseating in a woman permitting herself to be talked about in that way.

"Doesn't your father object?" she asked.

"Pshaw!" laughed Howard. "He doesn't see what's going on under his very nose. He's too proud a man, too sure of his own good judgment, to believe for a moment that the woman to whom he gave his name would be guilty of the slightest indiscretion of that kind."

Annie was silent for a minute. Then she said:

"What makes you think that Underwood would let you have the money?"

"Because I think he's got it. I obliged him once in the same way myself. I would explain to him what I want it for. He will see at once that it is a good thing. I'll offer him a good rate of interest, and he might be very glad to let me have it. Anyhow, there's no harm trying."

Annie said nothing. She did not entirely approve this idea of her husband trying to borrow money of a man in whom his stepmother was so much interested. On the other hand starvation stared them in the face. If Howard could get hold of this $2,000 and start in the brokerage business it might be the beginning of a new life for them.

"Well, do as you like, dear," she said. "When will you go to him?"

"The best time to catch him would be in the evening," replied Howard.

"Well, then, go tonight," she suggested.

Howard shook his head.

"No, not tonight. I don't think I should find him in. He's out every night somewhere. Tonight there's another big reception at my father's house. He'll probably be there. I think I'll wait till tomorrow night. I'm nearly sure to catch him then."

Annie rose and began to remove the dishes from the table. Howard nonchalantly lighted another cigarette and, leaving the table, took up the evening newspaper. Sitting down comfortably in a rocker by the window, he blew a cloud of blue smoke up in the air and said:

"Yes, that's it—I'll go tomorrow night to the Astruria and strike Bob Underwood for that $2,000.

To Be Continued.

Cancer—Free Treatise

The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

That Wonderful Event

IF THERE is a time above all times when a woman should be in perfect physical condition it is the time previous to the coming of her babe.

During this period many women suffer from headache, sleeplessness, pains of various description, poor appetite, and a host of other ailments which should be eliminated in justice to the new life about to be ushered into this world.

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is a scientific medicine carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to the needs and requirements of woman's delicate system. It has been recommended for over forty years as a remedy for those peculiar ailments which make their appearance during "the expectant" period. Motherhood is made easier by its use. Thousands of women have been benefited by this great medicine.

Your druggist can supply you in liquid or tablet form, or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets, to Dr. Pierce, at Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo.

It is your priviledge to write to Dr. Pierce for advice, and it will be gladly given free of charge. Of course all communications are confidential.

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Now see here, friend! What's the use of your tearing and scratching your eyes out, reading this fine print with those old, dim and misty spectacles of yours, when you can just as well write and get a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge.

You see, I have absolute confidence that just one try-out on your part will make you a permanent booster for my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, and I am therefore going to send every reader of this paper a pair of my latest improved lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

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—These "Perfect Vision" lenses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These "Perfect Vision" lenses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top and to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach—

Now you certainly do want a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine, and I surely want to give you a pair absolutely free—without ever asking you to pay me one penny for them, now and never.

So just write me your name, address and age next birthday on the below coupon and send it to me at once and I will immediately mail you a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you, absolutely free of charge, to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses, which will again enable you to enjoy your reading, sewing and hunting just as much as you ever did in your younger days.

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Lobsters in Maine.

Kennebec Journal.

Half a billion lobsters will be the number hatched at the government station at Boothbay Harbor for the present year. It is a huge figure, bigger than most people can realize. It will also mark a record for the number of shell fish brought to life at the government place.

At the present time there are at the Boothbay hatchery, 13,529 seed lobsters from which eggs will be secured. Never before in the eight years the hatchery has been running have there been so many lobsters at the place by the first of October. The season for collecting seeders is not yet over by any means.

Usually it has extended 'way into the spring of the year, so that it is safe to say that fully two-thirds as many lobsters as have already been collected will be added to the number on hand. The average number of eggs secured from the mother lobster is 20,000. The percentage of fertility of these as they are hatched at the government station, is so hifgh that it is safe to say that practically all of them will be hatched.

Reckoning on this basis, the number of seeders now at the hatchery will produce 270,000,000 lobsters. The number yet to be collected will very nearly total up to 500,000,000, so that it will be safe to call the output a half billion.

The Head of Scotland Yard.

New York Times.

Superintendent Froest has been succeeded by Chief Inspector John McCarthy as executive head of the criminal investigation department of Scotland Yard. He joined the force as an ordinary constable. After five years' street duty, during which he showed great aptitude in thief catching, he was transferred to the detective branch, where his promotion was rapid and well merited. Nine years ago McCarthy was promoted to what is known as the "special branch" at Scotland Yard, and became chief inspector. This branch, whose work is of great importance, is little known to the general public. It has to do with political crimes and the safeguarding of royal and political personages. Mr. McCarthy accompanied the present king when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Canada, and he has since accompanied his majesty on all his continental journeys. He was with his majesty in Madrid at the wedding of King Alfonso when the anarchist bomb was thrown. At one time or another Mr. McCarthy has had nearly every European royalty under his care.

Chinese Use Old Papers.

New York Sun.

The Chinese are the greatest consumers of old newspapers in the world. The official returns of the custom house at Newchwang state that that port alone in 1911 received 1,918 tons of old European newspapers, valued at $72,500.

The fact is, the middle-class Chinese prefer newspapers to the native variety as a covering for their walls. It has a greater power of resistance and affords a more effective brrier to the invasions of the vermin that plague Chinese houses.

Moreover, the natives are experts at cutting out of the newspapers waistcoats, which they wear next to the skin. These paper wastcoats are said to be the best possible protection against a sudden cold snap.

Cent Will Buy Cleanliness.

The Survey.

St. Louis is attracting the interest of other cities by its plan to supply a cake of soap, two paper towels and a sanitary cardboard comb, all for one cent. The articles will be sold by means of slot machines, operated by the city, and placed in public comfort stations, and in the picnic grounds in the parks. The towels, soap and comb are wrapped in a cylindrical cardboard box, which drops into the hands of the purchaser. The boxes will be furnished at $10 a thousand, and a manufacturing concern is to furnish the slot machines free. The city will really make money by this arrangement, because attendants at the comfort stations will no longer be necessary.

Old People of Japan.

Japan Advertiser.

In view of the fact that the authorities intend to devote part of the emperor's gift of money to the aged, investigations have been made as to the number of old people above the age of 70. It is stated that the number of these and of those who will attain their 70th year by November 9 reaches a large figure and that in Tokio city alone the number of eligibles exceeds 70,000. Investigation is now on foot with a view to classifying these people into two groups, those supported by their families and those without the help of relatives, so as to ascertain the number of aged folk who need assistance.

Pay-as-you-enter street cars just coming into general use in many cities, were tried in Brooklyn, N. Y., half a century ago and discarded.

Nevada Uses Norway Pebbles.

Los Angeles Tribune.

Each month 150,000 pounds of pebbles are brought to Los Angeles by steamers from Norway. From here the Salt Lake road takes them to verious cement mills in the state and to Goldfield and Tonopah, Nev., where the reduction plants use them. The uebbles vary from the size of a hen's egg to a man's fist. They are of blue flint and so hard that a Mt. Lowe squirrel would crack his jawbone if he tried to bite off a bit of one.

Amateur Work.

Washington Herald.

"This poem was written by a prominent lawyer of this city. Has it any value?"

"About as much value," said the editor, "as a legal opinion written by a poet."

$2.98 Actual Factory Prices At Last! Genuine Solid Oak—rich golden finish. Upholstered in best Royal Leather — guaranteed not to peel or crack. Extra solid frame. Carved front posts. Wide arms. Large, roomy seat over oil tempered steel springs. Price only $2.98. Order by No. 21. (9) Less than half dealer's prices,—less even than the dealer himself must pay! Now, for the first time you may buy the very finest furniture direct from the maker and at a STUPENDOUS SAVING!

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We Send 70 Samples To Pick From —also style charts, measurement blank, tape, etc., without any obligation on your part—just as soon as we get your letter—and we prepay everything. Remember, the time of this offer is limited—we'd use a full page if we wanted everybody to know about this. Men who have the keenness to find this small advertisement, to read it and to answer it are just the type of men we favor. So send on your name and address to us at once—NOW. SPENCER, MEAD CO., Dept. 228 Chicago P. S.—We desire a few more live hustlers to earn $3 to $10 a day managing some of our agencies, open soon.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912.

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The election is over and readers of newspapers have a breathing spell in which to turn from the abundant news on politics and read the advertisements. Your time will not be wasted in doing so either, as there is a good chance that among the various articles advertised in The Weekly Blade you will find just the thing that you have wanted for a long time. And the ad will tell you where to get it.

A good cause is imperishable.

Now let's get sweet in time for Thanksgiving.

Everybody is helping Mr. Wilson select his cabinet.

Excessive loafing is more dangerous than overwork.

How not to be disappointed — vote the Prohibition ticket.

Fortunately crumbs of comfort are not controlled by a trust.

The Turks die like heroes. But dying doesn't win battles.

Everything comes to the Democrat who has been waiting 16 years.

The real philosopher says he can stand it if the other fellow can.

Some people vote for a cause and others try to follow the crowd.

Whenever two fat women get together they seem to have a good time.

One way to grow old gracefully is to forget all the unpleasant things that ever happened.

The ultimate consumer is non-partisan when it comes to asking for cheaper butter and eggs.

Guatemala ants, brought to this country to eat the boll weevils, seem to have lost their appetite.

Five thousand men in the Philippines want wives—or think they do, which means the same thing.

If a man has any of the elements of bigness about him they ought to show after he becomes President.

Maybe when women get the ballot they will vote the way their husbands do, which always is more or less uncertain.

Not having any children to bother her, Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes some splendid articles on the subject of motherhood.

Eleven million watches were exported from Switzerland during the past fiscal year. We are glad they are not alarm clocks.

What has become of the old-fashioned farmer who used to swear every time he saw an automobile coming down the pike?

One Seattle boy has a heavy beard at the age of 12. But he comes too late; he should have arrived when populism was in flower.

The success of the chrysanthemum only shows what possibilities there are in the dandelion, if the florists would make a pet of it.

A friend in Tennessee wants us to find the old-fashioned man who used to eat mush and milk for supper. Any information will be thankfully received.

Sarah Bernhardt says babies need nothing but love and kisses. Love in their cases covers a multitude of wants, but they can get along without the kisses.

There are said to be more than ten millions men in the country who do not vote. Probably the kind who climb into the manger and go to sleep on the hay when the women ask for the ballot.

Thomas Adolphus Bamber Brown Augutus Richardson Gasgoyne Goodlatte has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the school board of Passaic, N. J. But why tear a page out of the city directory to fill one vacancy?

AND $1.75 A FAIR PROFIT!

According to the Pittsburg Post:

> There is no more striking measure of the extraordinary revival of activity in the iron and steel industry than that offered by the contrast between the situation in the coke field three or four months ago and today. Then producers were looking for $2.50 coke, but glad to get $2.25, which, considering that $1.75 gives a fair profit, even at the present high wages, was very satisfactory. Now coke has been sold at $4 spot, and some are holding out for $4.25, and not unlikely to get it.

We agree with the Post that the thing is striking, particularly the prices quoted in comparision with the prices the householder is paying for his winter supplies.

ROOSEVELT'S GREATEST SERVICE.

In the first defeat of his national career, Theodore Roosevelt has rendered to his country his greatest service. Beaten overwhelmingly for an office he once won by the largest popular vote ever accorded an American citizen, he has earned, to a greater degree than ever before, the gratitude of the nation.

When Colonel Roosevelt entered the presidential contest last spring he had all to lose and nothing to gain. Easily the most notable figure of his generation, no elective honors that might come to him could add to his personal fame. His refusal to re-enter public life and to grapple with the vital problems of the day offered an obvious course for a man of selfish purpose and personal vanity. It was the easiest way.

But Theodore Roosevelt was never a man to shirk a duty or evade an issue. With probable defeat ahead, he threw himself into the battle for the people and better things for the people, with the energy and strength and singleness of purpose that have marked his life-work. Beaten at Chicago after he had fairly won the nomination he sought, he continued to fight, stoutheartedly and with splendid courage. Neither assassin's bullets nor adverse ballots held any terrors for him. He fought his fight to the finish.

And although he, personally, has lost the battle, the vital things for which he struggled—cleaner politics, higher national ideals, a greater share of national material benefits for the plain people—have been advanced indefinitely. The old, corrupt, national convention system is dead, now, as one of the results of the Roosevelt campaign. The human welfare issues have become compelling demands. The cause of national righteousness and progress has gained mightily in the campaign which Roosevelt made and lost.

The debt of gratitude the country owes him has grown heavily in these last three months. That it will be cancelled, even in small measure, in his lifetime, is a matter of question. But that in the review of history he will be accorded the rank that he has so richly won as one of the greatest and bravest and truest of American citizens, there is no manner or shadow of doubt.

A DARKNESS ON THE SUN.

After reviewing an article on the new Ohio constitution from the pen of Daniel J. Ryan, ex-secretary of state, the New York Sun tunes up its forecasting machinery and casts this horoscope for our commonwealth:

> Thanks to the agitators and demagogues, chiefly of the Socialist Labor party, and to the easy neglect of their civic duties by the people at large, chaos will come in Ohio. The state will be littered with broken statutes and excavations of the constitution. The legislature will be at cross purposes with the people, and the courts will fall into disrepute. The lawyers will not know what the laws are, and the law will command less and less respect. Between employer and employe relations will be strained. Capital will be suspicious. The effect on business cannot be salutary. Public morals must suffer. Reaction to the old standards, to the old conservative safeguards, will come, but in the meantime Ohio must pay for the folly of its experiment in hasty and ill considered constitution making.

The Sun is a dandy prophet, mixing its prediction with its curses so adroitly that you can't tell where one leaves off and the other begins. Yet dismal as these indicated portents are, the Sun has been fairly calm and restrained. It might, for instance, have prophesied—or wished—that the new constitution would flood our mines, level our skyscrapers, destroy our crops season by season, utterly spoil our fishing and cause rain to fall just as the visiting team had obtained a lead of one tally. The Sun, dealing with Ohio and not with Theodore Roosevelt, has chosen this time to be moderate.

THE PROBLEM OF BRYAN.

Colonel Bryan's name stands first upon the list of cabinet officers "doped out" by the voluntary friends and counsellors of Governor Wilson. Colonel Bryan brought about Mr. Wilson's nomination. He has been his firmest support in the campaign. By all the laws governing the division of spoils, the colonel is entitled to sit at the right hand of the President.

Yet Mr. Bryan may not be among the chosen. From the urgent wish of the New York Sun that Mr. Wilson "seize upon the windpipe of Bryanism at the very start and with all the strength that the sinews of long, lean fingers possess, throttle that persistent and fatal thing into eternal silence," it may be assumed right now that Bryan will get a cabinet position only at the sacrifice of eastern friendliness and support. Judge Parker would never forgive the appointment of Colonel Bryan, nor would August Belmont, Judson Harmon, Thomas Fortune Ryan, Colonel Watterson or "Boss' Murphy.

Of course, Colonel Bryan might settle the problem early by stating that he would not take a position in the cabinet. But it isn't likely the colonel will.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT.

Governor Wilson must surely come to look upon his victory with mixed feelings. As a partisan and the successful candidate, thrills of jubilation will course through his being. But as a student of American history and politics, he can discover little that is pleasing to him personally.

Study of the votes state by state shows that Mr. Wilson can lay claim to public support only upon the solid south—which votes according to its habit and prejudice. Merely by the skin of his teeth, the governor won over his closest rival in Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon and Rhode Island. Not only in these states, but also in Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, a combined Republican and Progressive vote would have snowed the Democratic party under. Mr. Wilson fell considerably short of getting half the ballots cast.

By the strangest of political accidents, the governor has received the largest electoral vote ever given a candidate and must be chronicled, at the same time as a minority President-elect to a degree never before written down in American history. Abraham Lincoln was a minority President in his first term, but he had this to boast of which Mr. Wilson has not—the states he carried, he carried with magnificent majorities.

In the full flush of his triumph, Mr. Wilson is bound to dwell little upon the lessons of the election. But when he enters the White House he will bear with him the knowledge that the majority of the people of the United States are not friendly to him or his party. If he is wise, he will not try to force too vigorously his policies on an unwilling people, nor carry his partisanship to the excess which marked his Democratic predecessors in office.

PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA.

It has seemed strange to those persons who can see nothing in the Progressive movement save an expression of discontent why so wealthy and prosperous a people as the Californians should be among the most earnest of Progressives.

The reason is that California has seen something of the worst of government by special interests. It feels that it would be even more wealthy, even more prosperous, more happy, if it had not been the victim of politico-corporation exploitation. The state constitution, for example, had a provision which declared that when a railroad lowered its rates to compete with another company it should not be permitted to raise rates when it had disposed of the enemy. The Southern Pacific company, which in addition to running a railroad ran the state government, lowered rates and got rid of a competitor. Then it raised rates again. Appeal to the courts failed to bring them down, for the state courts calmly decided that the constitution did not mean what it said. The railroad combination with politics was stronger that the basic law.

In every state there are evidences of this overriding of the laws and the people's will in the interest of big business. But is has not come home so closely to everyone as it has to the people of California, whose living is intimately bound up with the price of transportation. They are progressive out there because the Progressive cause alone promises the end of government and justice as private interest interprets government and justice.

MAKING VOTING A LABOR.

Some one with an ingenious mind might be able to make the Australian ballot lately marked, folded and counted more awkward in shape and size. But we're very certain he'd have to work at the problem very hard and at the expense of much midnight oil. The ballot has grown and grown until the voter has to be careful lest he step upon it and tear it while taking it into the booth. He has to read through a maze of names, be extremely cautious in hitting on the right place to make his mark, and then back out of the booth as a horse backs out of his stall, fearful lest he get entangled in the sheet and have the whole blessed labor to go through with again.

The next great practical reform in this country ought to be that of reducing the business of voting to an easy and unconfusing process. There are too many offices to be voted upon. Many of these could be filled by appointment without danger of excessive power becoming concentrated in power-loving hands. As one of the writers upon short-ballot principles says: "Taking an interest in politics ought to mean something bigger than hanging around political headquarters, or learning the names of the county committee." It also ought to mean that the average voter should not be compelled to come to a decision as to the qualifications of candidates for minor offices. That ought to be done for him by the persons he does vote into office.

If the present tendency continues, the ballot will be a tarpaulin soon instead of a blanket. Let us stop the thing before voting is made a horror and a nightmare, a thing to avoid as we would every other painful thing we're not compelled to endure.

PROSPECTS FOR TROUBLE.

Cuban Conservatives and Liberals, meeting in the great public square of Havana, proceeded to discuss politics in the manner most in favor with the Latin-American. The police, rurales and soldiers who restored order took count of forty injured persons and marched one hundred others off to jail.

This was a week before the presidential election. One can only wonder how the Cubans will conduct themselves when it comes to exercising their suffrage if the campaign so far ahead of the appropriate time for such enthusiasms, can arouse the voters to the point of battering heads, gouging eyes and firing pistols.

The proposal has been made that the United States supervise the Cuban elections. If the political feeling on election day runs as feverishly in the veins of Cubans throughout the island as it seemingly runs in the veins of the residents of Havana today, this suggestion will thereafter have to be taken seriously. We hold a big brother position toward the republic. And we shall have to hold that position until the islanders show proof that they have grown up.

MUST HAVE THE RASP.

Popular Mechanics tells about a man whose love for old things was so strong that when he came to build a home of the colonial style of architecture he arranged that the locks of the doors and the keys to go with them should be as clumsy as the old time locks and keys were.

But the house builder was dissatisfied. The modern lockmaker was so much more skillful that the artisan he succeeded that the locks after the ancient pattern worked smoothly and noiselessly. The house builder complained that there was no rasp to these new mechanisms.

That is the way a lot of people look at the machinery of government. In the first place they think it must be dusty with custom and hoary with tradition or else it is no good. In the second place they demand that it shall creak and cry out and be as everlastingly awkward and irritating as it can be when it is moved.

A great section of the country is demanding that government shall be fitted to the modern ideas, be brought into keeping with modern ways of doing things. But there is opposition at every step. The people who would make the world better and more comfortable are fought tooth and nail by people who insist on government with a rasp to it.

AN IRKSOME GUARDIANSHIP.

The Monroe Doctrine, as originally set forth, was intended to serve as a protection for the United States against the encroachments of old-world nations in the new world. But since President Monroe's day the United States has grown many times larger, many fold more powerful. She is no more in need of such protection as the Monroe Doctrine is supposed to provide than a giant is in need of an escort after nightfall. Whatever real protection there is in the Monroe Doctrine benefits the Latin-American republics, not us.

The counselor of the Brazilian legation at Washington has attacked the Monroe Doctrine upon the grounds that the United States assumes to have the power to act as a protector. That, he says, is resented by all the Latin-American countries. As Brazil is thought to be more in danger of foreign encroachment than any other of the nations, it seems foolish for us to maintain a guardianship that brings no dividends of gratitude. We can take care of ourselves. If the Central and South American republics think they can do as well, why shouldn't we let them?

GAME BIRDS AND THE FARMERS.

It has been estimated by the United States agricultural department that the codling moth and curculio apple pests cost American fruit growers $8,250,000 a year in spraying operations and $12,000,000 in the shrinkage of value in the apple crop. The chinch bugs, in a single season, have done $20,000,000 of damge to wheat; the boll weevil as much damage to cotton. Tree insect pests are held responsible for $100,000,000 of destruction every year. The charges against insect pests, according to the government experts, total $420,100,000 annually.

This tremendous price is what the farmers of America are paying for the slaughter of insect eating birds. For every swallow killed by shooters trying their skill, for every robin killed for food, or woodpecker killed because of the mistaken idea that woodpeckers do harm, some farmer must pay in loss of grain, vegetables or fruit. There are seven states in which the robin is regularly and legally shot as game. Five states permit blackbirds to be shot as game and 26 list doves as game birds though doves are among the most voracious of insect eaters and therefore of immense value to farmers.

Under the provisions of three bills now before congress, the protection of migrating birds are to be taken over by the federal government. As experience has shown that the individual states will not or cannot protect them, the duty should be assumed by Washington, which has a way of making its authority felt even with the most reckless. Farmers should urge on their congressmen the necessity of stopping this needless $420,100,000 yearly loss.

When the King of Servia goes to battle in a motor car war loses much of its picturesqueness. If there must be war, let its hero ride a foam-flecked stood into the jaws of death The chug-chug of a motor car can never fill the place in imagination once held by thundering hoofbeats.

As Mark Twain Introduced Himself

Ladies and Gentlemen—By the request of the chairman of the committee I beg leave to introduce to you the reader of the evening, a gentleman whose great learning, whose historical accuracy, whose devotion to science and whose veneration for the truth are only equaled by his high moral character and his majestic presence. I allude—in these vague and general terms—to myself. I am a little opposed to the custom of ceremoniously introducing a reader to an audience, because it seems unnecessary where the man has been properly advertised! But, as it is the custom, I prefer to make it myself—in my own case—and then I can rely on getting in all the facts! I never had but one introduction that seemed to me just the thing, and the gentleman was not acquainted with me, and there was no nonsense. He said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I shall waste no time in this introduction. I know of only two facts about this man: First, he never has been in state prison, and, second, I can't imagine why!' "

HOW AMERICA LOST AN ISLAND

Holman Day in Harper's Magazine.

YES, even in these days, years since the Ashburton Treaty was signed to the dissatisfaction of two nations, the Maine Yankee walks out to the peak of West Quoddy Head —easternmost nubble of the main of our Land of the Free—points his thin nose in the direction of the wind blown cliffs of Grand Manan, and allows "that the island ought to belong to us."

If it did belong to us, Yankee acquisitiveness could stand on the cliffs of the main and gaze out over several leagues of tossing sea at bare, brown, towering precipices and boast that the United States had thrust its independent nose into the waters of the king to the extent of an island 21 miles long and six miles broad. That boast, it is to be feared, would be about the extent of the interest any Yankee would take in Grand Manan. Ask the lifelong citizen of Eastport or Lubee—Yankee communities less than 20 miles from the island—if they have ever been on Grand Manan, and almost to a man they confess they have not.

Grand Manan turns toward the main a broad and forbidding back of lofty cliffs. The great shoulders of North Head are hunched in surly fashion. The coves, the reaches from the sea, the valleys, the patches of arable land, face the ocean and invite the mariner. For the Yankee on the main only the bluff, brown back—like the shoulders of a sullen old man under a sun tanned coat!

That old story about the manner in which the American commissioners were fooled at the time of the Ashburton Treaty persists on the eastern border; it has settled into something like grave fact. You are told that some limpid and well aged stimulant was employed to mellow the confabulations between the commissioners and insure the amenities of international discourse; that the Yankee missioners were taken out in boats and assured that the waters of the St. Croix river were discharged to the west and north of Campobello Island and of Grand Manan, and the racing tide in the narrows at Lubec was exhibited as the rushing water of the river. But that tide is merely the discharge from the reaches on the American side. Not a pint of water comes that far to the west from the admitted boundary, St. Croix. Therefore New Brunswick won the fair barony of Campobello and the grim feudal fastness of Grand Manan.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG ARTESIAN WELLS

AUSTRALIA undoubtedly possesses the largest artesian area in the world, but it is only within very recent times that its value has been recognized and put to a practical test, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. From the very top of the Gulf of Carpentaria it stretches down, west of the dividing range, right through Queensland to New South Wales and uth Australia, till it reaches the 30th parallel of latitude, along which it extends from the upper points of Lakes Torrens and Frome to the junction of the Darling and Warrego, near Bourke, and up the Castlereagh. The artesian beds cover the enormous area of 570,000 square miles, of which 376,000 are in Queensland, 110,000 in South Australia and 83,000 in New South Wales. Victoria has a separate area of supposed artesian water, and right along the coasts of Western and South Australia is a strip extending from Broome in the north to the Great Australian bight.

Hitherto the different states have been dealing with the question in a promiscuous and haphazard sort of way, with the result that there has been no attempt at co-operation of methods or uniformity of plan. But with the appointment of an interstate conference to study the question in its federal aspect and in its bearings as regards the community as a whole, all this has undergone a change. The increasing necessity for this is obvious from the fact that there has been a general decrease in the flow of the artesian water for several years, not only in Queensland and New South Wales, where the areas adjoin, but in Western Australia where the beds are quite unconnected with those in the eastern states.

In view of this fact the conference recommended the appointment of a board composed of competent officers to be placed in control of existing bores in each state, no new ones to be laid down without its authority. Diverse opinions have been held as to the origin of the artesian water, but the conference was apparently unanimously in favor of the view that the water is almost wholly, if not entirely, derived from rainfall, and that it percolates the porus beds under the influence of hydraulic conditions.

Having answered the question whence it comes, the conference passed on to consider where it goes, but right here the experts struck a snag, the only outlet known to the conference being along the margin of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the extreme north, although it was thought that some of the underground supply might flow into the Darling on the south and eventually find its way to the sea. However, to settle this and other equally important questions, such as the direction and amount of the flow, the proportion of the water absorbed to the actual rainfall, the whole of the artesian area must be surveyed, the levels of the bores taken and the lines of equal pressure charted, so as to ascertain the extent to which the artesian area can be drawn upon without exhausting the supply.

Queensland and New South Wales long ago made provision for licensing and supervising boring methods and for periodically examining the bores, and they have also completed a preliminary survey of the intake bed, besides doing similar work in which the other states are to be asked to take their share. The importance of the question from an agricultural as well as a postoral point of view can hardly be overestimated, as those who have had practical experience in the artesian area are well aware. It is safe to assert that the carrying capacity, and consequently the value, of the land in parts of the northwest have been largely increased since the introduction of artesian bores, and so far we have only entered upon the first stage of the benefits that may be expected.

Italy has given an order for 6,000 bicycles and 400 motor cars for the use of the army in Africa. It is hoped that they will render much better service than camels.

General William Booth, who made the Salvation Army the great organization that it is, died poor. His personal estate amounted to only $2,440, aside from a fund of $26,475, which was settled on him for his private use. General Booth never drew on the army funds for his support or expense.

Sunday School

QUESTION ANSWERED BY GUNS

International Sunday School Lesson for November 17 Is, "The Great Question,"—Mark 8:27-9.1.

(By William T. Ellis.)

The guns have been roaring on the Balkan Peninsula for a few weeks past. Most persons in this western world are befuddled as to the actual reason. Fundamentally these guns are making answer to "the great question" which the present Sunday School lesson asks. The Christian allies are thundering in dread gunpowder tones, "Thou are the Christ,"—Thou, and not Mohammed. The issue that has brought on this long expected war is at root the question of the place of Christ in life. Shall the Carpenter be sovereign or the camel-driver? May Moslem continue to oppress Christian?

Vivid and near as this supreme question of life is made by the war in Europe, it is not singular for it thus to be actualized. This is the issue which has been dividing human society, and creating wars and conflict, ever since the gentle Galilean Peasant trod the pleasant fields of Palestine. Walking close by every man and nation, and rising to assert itself at the most unexpected moment, is this question of questions, which no man can answer for another and which no man can escape for himself—"Whom say ye that I am?"

Getting Down to Basis.

A town meeting is called to consider an important and immediate issue, and then it fritters, its opportunity away in irrelevant questions and discussions. This is so with almost every gathering. Lying on the surface of this tragic conference at Caesarea Phillippi, which we study today, are many subjects for discussion. Yet at bed rock the issue is wholly one of the character and mission of Christ. Was He the Messiah, the One long prophesied and expected?

The lieutenants of Jesus reported to their leader the common opinion of their day and world. He was reputed by one party, they said, to be the Baptist another declared that He was Elijah come again; others contended that He was Jeremiah in the flesh. All conceded Him an extraordinary place. This was the opinion of the scholars and of the sophisticated men of the time. The world's best wisdom agreed that Jesus was not like other men; and the most grudging of verdicts in the centuries since grants Him ot least this much.

Not flattered, but rather disheartened by this report, Jesus turned from the wisdom of the wise to the simple faith of His own friends. Then, as now, the eyes of the heart had clearest vision. Lowly belief saw further than scholarly skepticism. Therefore Peter's prompt reply rang boldly out, thrilling the heart of the lonely Leader, who in this hour especially needed the comfort of being understood and trusted, "Thou are the Christ." With all his faults, Peter had that spiritual faculty which discerns the inwardness of truth. His was elemental wisdom.

That same wisdom discerns Christ standing at the cross-roads of time, awaiting the judgment of men upon Himself, by which judgment men themselves are to be judged.

A Great Soul's Suffering.

Lifting its snow-crowned head in grandeur so high that it dominates the entire region of Palestine from Jerusalem north, stands Mt. Hermon, strong in its majesty and beauty. To the silitude and strength of this mountain Jesus had taken His friends. At its foot, in or near Caesarea Phillippi, He under went this experience which some writers have called the "passion of the north." Here He faced the question of what He had come into the world for and how far the world recognized Him and His mission. Into every strong life there come these experiences, when the soul is searched to its depth, and the eternal "why?" is fronted in all its solemnity.

Suffering by anticipation is keenest pain. It is not the shock of the bullet in the body, but the thought of it that hurts the more. Jesus underwent His Calvary in spirit beneath the shadow of Mt. Hermon. What this crisis of self-examination and of realized public appraisal meant to Him we cannot understand. We know that His soul was exceeding sorrowful. Out of the deeps of this hour flowed the sublime teaching self-ernunciation—here Christ lifted up the cross upon which He was later to be lifted.

A Friend's Foolish Counsel.

Nobody suffers alone. We are tied together in the bundle of life, for weal or for woe. The sharpest thorn in the Leader's crown of sorrow was the knowledge of the suffering of His disciples. To prepare them for what lay before them, Jesus "began to teach them that the Son of Man must suffer many things and he rejected by the elders and the chief priests and the scribes and be killed, and after three days rise again." Without figure of speech and with utmost directness and plainness He told these man who were looking forward to earthly crowns that the world had for them nothing better than crosses.

At this point the mistake which is being made every day by fond parents and friends was made by impulsive Peter. He wanted to spare his dear Master the suffering which Jesus had indicated. Of course he was short-sighted and foolish. The Peter plan is responsible for thousands of sons and daughters who have come to man's estate unfit for life's burdens. Parents have spared children hardship to the softening of their soul fibre. Pedagogy, philosophy and religion all unite in the admonition to parents to teach their children to endure hardness. No price of suffering is too great to pay for highest usefulness. We cannot escape the profound truth that ability to serve mankind in loftiest ways always costs tears and bloody sweat.

Something of shock comes to us as we find the gentle Master saying sharply to the man whose confession a short time earlier had been awarded the keys of heaven, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Whatever leads one aside from his truest destiny is of the evil one. One of the worst of all mistakes in life is to seek the easy way. The temptation to escape the burdens and cares and hardships of life by shirking clear duty is a temptation from Satan himself, even though it come in the loving solicitude of parent or wife or nearest friend.

"The Trade Mark of Christianity."

A New York advertising man, Mr. Herbert Houston, made one of the opening addresses of the Dallas advertising men's convention, wherein he spoke of the cross as "the trade mark of Christianity." That was a happy phrase, and more. It plows deep into the soil of the mind. The genuine article is always known by its trade mark. True Christianity never lacks the cross. The followers of the Christ all wear His brand; as Paul says, "I bear in my body the brand marks of the Lord Jesus." In the words of our lesson, Jesus Himself says, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me."

The size of a human soul is measured by its capacity for suffering. The greatest saints have been those to whom the cross was the most real experience. That symbol of surrender and of suffering and of sacrifice and to service is more than a symbol; it is a life reality. Out of the depths of His own agony in the "passion of the north," Jesus delivers to humanity this great truth of the life spent in suffering and in service. What else than this is the deepest need of our day—men and women who will lose their lives for the world's sake, and who will pour out their souls unto death, and who are crucified with Christ, that the world may have the life of Christ? In this vacariousness is victory.

HOW THE WIRELESS WORKS

Explanation That Can Be Understood by Everybody.

During the last few weeks we have heard a great deal about wireless telegraphy, and hundreds of people have confessed their ignorance of this mysterious system of transmitting the messages of mankind. On most any street corner you could find the village oracle expounding and explaining the dark mysteries of wireless, and nine times out of ten he knew nothing at all about it.

It is quite impossible to describe the details of a wireless station so that a novice will understand, but the principle of the thing is easily comprehended. As is known light and heat move in waves whose lengths can be measured. Thus, the sun gives out in every direction light in a series of undulating waves which may not only be measured, but can be deflected, polarized, and so on. Some idea of this may be gained from the well known fact that when a stone is thrown into a smooth pool of water a series of circular waves extends in all directions. If any ficating objects come within these waves, they are osciliated.

It was the lamented Prof. Hertz who discovered that electricity, like light and heat, also moves in waves which may be measured. Just precisely how these waves pass through the atmosphere is not wholly understood, but it is believed that they have some relation to other, which is omnipresent and which is believed to constitute all matter under different negative electrical conditions. In wireless telegraphy a series of Hertzian waves are set up by powerful electrical dynamos or batteries, and these are discharged from the top of a high mast or pole. These waves extend in all directions, and, unless their force is expended by distance they excite certain effects in the receiver of wireless telegraph instruments within the zone, just as the waves disturb chips on a pool. Messages are sent and received somewhat on the plan of ordinary Morse code by wires, in that electrical impulses are regulated so as to spell words according to a code.

In recent years many kinds of receivers have been used and the process is now simpler than formerly, but any successful transmission of waves depends a good deal on the state of the atmosphere, electrical storms being disadvantageous. Also when many wireless outfits are working in the same zone much confusion results and often messages are transmitted with great difficulty and sometimes not at all. This may account for some of the delays and confusion of the last few days.

To Marconi belongs the credit of making a practical success of the discoveries of others, but to Hertz belongs the credit of making the system possible.—Electrical News.

Pennsylvania to Restore Elk

Philadelphia Record.

Pennsylvania's game reserves which have within the last year been stocked with deer, wild turkey, pheasants, quail and other game, through the efforts of the state game commission, are to receive a large consignment of elk within three months.

The last elk was killed in Pennsylvania in 1874, and there is now no law governing the killing of the animal. It is possible that the next legislature will be asked to amend laws providing for an open season. Meanwhile the elk will be kept closely within preserves.

He Walks Around the World on His Old Wooden Shoes

Sullivan, Wis., Nov. 9.—Runaway of Holland army, has reached New York on the final lap of a tour of the world that he has made on foot. He wears wooden shoes, flaring trousers and a bright red blouse. He says he left Amsterdam February 22, 1907, and has walked through various European countries, Africa, India, China, Alaska, Canada and the United States.

VARIETIES

The Russian government is making experiments at tea growing.

Some of the latest improved lifeboats cost as much as $5,000 each.

The Brazilians make beautiful lace from the fibre of the banana.

The airship Schwaben made 364 scheduled flights before she came to grief.

The railway car shortage in Germany this year is expected to be greater than ever.

A woman living near London is engaged in raising Eskimo dogs for arctic expeditions.

A woman has been arrested in Denver for smoking a cigarette in a public thoroughfare.

Compared with 1862 the Great Eastern railway runs 10 times the number of trains today.

The great electrical companies of Germany have taken up the construction of motor cars.

Twenty-three roads, measuring 1,415 miles, are to be built in Korea at a cost of $5,000,000.

Ice factories are booming in southern Japan. One at Kokura, turns out daily 265 tons of ice.

One broadside of the King George means the delivery of 14,000 pounds of metal.

The average daily consumption of cigars in the United States is 21,718,448, and cigarettes 23,736,100.

The receipts for passenger service of the Swiss federal railways for 1911 were a trifle over $15,000,000.

Tortoises are cultivated for their shells in the Seychelles island, and the industry is a very extensive one.

India's latest great irrigation projest is the Niri Right Bank canal, in Bombay presidency. It cost $8,500,000.

A total of $4,000,000 in prizes was awarded at various horse shows in the United States and Canada last year.

The French government has placed an increased tax upon signboards in the hope of decreasing their number.

Naples is demolishing old dwellings in the lower part of the city, where the people live crowded together, and is substituting modern buildings.

In 19 months the number of special institutions that teach agriculture in the United States has increased from 545 to 875, or over 60 per cent.

But two-hundredths of an inch of rain was measured at Greenwich observatory in England in April, making it the driest month recorded in a century.

The bank note washing machine which has been in operation at Washington for a short time has a capacity of 30,000 to 35,000 pieces in an eight-hour day.

The production of lime in the United States in 1911 was 2,392,519 short tons, valued at $13,689,054, as compared with 3,505,945 short tons, valued at $14,088,039 in 1910.

Wages in Japan has arisen on the average of over 50 per cent in the last 10 years. During that time the average price of commodities has increased about 33 per cent.

For the purpose of supplying the women of the world with furs there were killed in Russia last year 4,525,000 gray squirrels, 1,500,000 white hares, 200,000 ermine and 12,250 sables.

A new machine little larger than a standard typewriter, seals, stamps and counts letter at a rate of 7,000 an hour, irrespective of their size, shape or thickness.

S. Ebara, for some time the floor leader of the Cominent party of the house of commons in Japan, is the first Christian in the island empire to be promoted to the house of peers.

Attempts to introduce merry-go-rounds and other amusement devices in Zanzibar have proved unsuccessful. The natives do not care for anything but for the various tribal dances.

Apples in French orchards have been seriously injured by an insect which bores into the fruit and causes it to wither and fall, so that many orchards are practically denuded.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, a judge has decided that a man has the right to kiss his sister-in-law, and in Germany an order prohibiting a man from kissing his wife in a railway car has gone into effect.

A stained glass window to the memory of Izaak Walton, the "Compleat Angler," is to be placed in Winchester cathedral, where he was buried. It has been decided to make a special appeal to fishermen for funds.

A certain variety of duck, called the Indian Runner, will produce more eggs than a Leghorn hen, according to a writer in the Country Gentleman, and the young ducklings grow four times as fast as chickens.

Natural gas is found in various parts of Holland. In one of the parks of Amsterdam its presence is shown by the bubbles on the small shallow lakes, and it can be lighted, although no practical use is made of it.

Thirty years ago the value of natural gas produced in the United States was less than $500,000. In 1911 there were nearly 30,000 wells, which produced 508,353,241,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at nearly $75,000,000.

Germany's area devoted to vine culture reached its maximum — 297,037 acres—in 1906, and has since decreased by 27,900. The vintage varies greatly from year to year. Extremes were represented by $13,875,100 in 1910, as against $34,010,200 in 1904.

Quails and partridges deserted parts of France when the aeroplane first made its appearance there. But now they have begun to return to their old haunts. Before returning in force the partridges sent some of their number to scout for them.

Complaints are being heard on all sides in Paris that tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, squashes—nearly everything except potatoes—have become luxuries beyond the reach of the vast multitude of working people whose daily earning do not exceed 80 cents or $1.00.

Three accidents on one railway have within 15 months cost the road $1,500,000, according to newspaper reports. That sum would have gone a long way towards providing every possible safety device. Railway men assert that these wrecks were the result of false economy.

"In a certain Swiss valley," writes a traveler, "family after family there bears the same name—Tresch—all relationship being lost in antiquity. So, to distinguish the guides, they must be known—you may see it in Baedeker — as Joseph Tresch the Red and Joseph Tresch the Blank."

Constantinople's principal department stores are run on the same lines as the store in New York of Chicago. They do a great deal of window dressing and interior decorating. Advertisements are run in French, Turkish and Greek newspapers and they have special bargain days.

FREE HAIR REMEDY

Let Me Send You a Free $1.00 Outfit. This Free $1.00 Outfit Contains: 1—A package of Foso Foam, an Antiseptic, Medicated Shampoo. 2—A package of Foso Tonic, a fragrant Vegetable Hair Grower.. 3—A tablet of Foso Soap, an Antiseptic, Penetrating Solvent.

Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to The Foso Company, 3130 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 outfit will be sent you at once by mail prepaid, free of charge. **Mail Free Coupon Today.**

FREE $1.00 OUTFIT COUPON
3130

Name.....................................
City.....................................
Street.....................................
State........................R. F. D...........

USE **ABSORBINE, JR.** LINIMENT FOR IT

Goitre, Swollen Glands, Cysts, Varicose Veins, Varicosities anywhere. It allays pain and takes out inflammation promptly. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin. Powerfully penetrating but does not blister under bandage nor cause any unpleasantness. Few drops only required at each application. ABSORBINE, JR., $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 2 G free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

The parcels post in Bolivia is proving a great benefit to French and German houses. It not only enables them to deliver orders everywhere, but constitutes a huge advertisement for the trade of their countries, popularizing it on lines which pave the way for great expansion in the future.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

Save $8.00 to $22.00 on

Hoosier Ranges and Heaters

Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.

Address Hoosier Stove Co., 324 State St., Marion, Ind.

CHOCOLATE PLANT NATIVE

The chocolate plant is a native of America. When first introduced into Europe chocolate was used only as a luxury, but it speedily advanced in popular esteem. It is now cultivated in countries far from its original home. The chocolate plant, as well as tea and coffee, has been cultivated from time immemorial. Chocolate as a beverage rapidly made its way in Europe, beginning in Spain, whither it was first brought.

The seeds of the chocilate plant are in pods. In preparing the seeds for market there has been but little change since early times. First the seeds are allowed to ferment, and thus they lose the slight bitterness which they possess when fresh. Then they are carefully dried, and in this condition they stand transportation. In manufacturing the seeds or beans are roasted, by which process the shell of the seed becomes detachable from the kernel, which is the part used. Next the roasted kernels are ground.

In early times the Mexicans used the flat stones on which their maize was ground for the grinding of the roasted seeds of chocolate. Chocolate consists of the roasted, shelled and ground seeds. Sweet chocolate is the same with the addition of sugar and flavoring extracts. Cocoa consists of the roasted and ground seeds from which the oil has been removed. Experiments have shown that if the seeds are rightly treated from the first to the last stage of manufacture no objection can be urged against the beverages produced from them. It is of great importance that these seeds should be grown and selected with the greatest care and should, after reaching the factory, receive the most careful and skillful treatment.

An Ideal Christmas Gift or, Make Your Own Home Beautiful.

COMPLETE STENCIL OUTFIT: 8 Beautiful Designs, 12 Water Colors, 2 Bristle Brushes, 4 Thumb Tacks, also full directions for DECORATING PILLOW TOPS, Table Covers, etc., ONLY $1.00. Send Coin. No Stamps accepted.

Buy this outfit now and get beautiful tea apron, ready for assembling and embroidering...... **FREE**

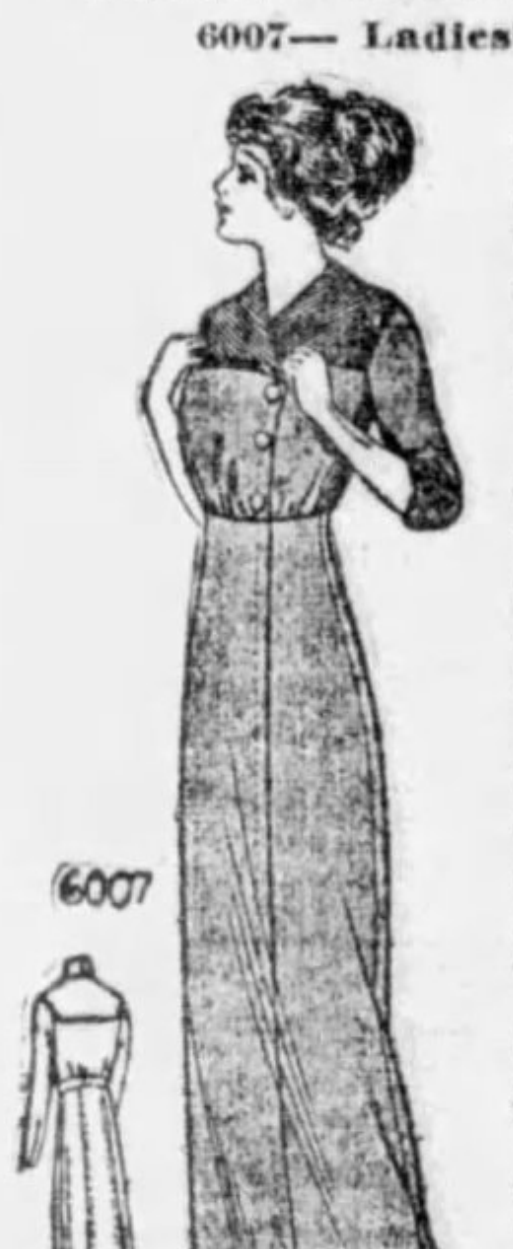
Also catalogue of latest embroidery patterns. MRS. WATERS, 5310 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

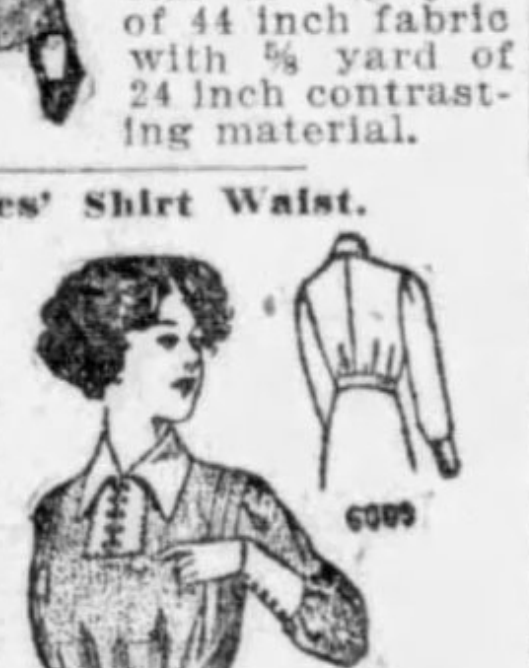
6007—Ladies' Dress.



This stylish garment is simple both in feature and in construction. It has the convenient and fashionable front closing and is made with removable chemisette, long or short sleeves and has five-gored skirt. Serge, checked or striped material or silk may also be considered.

The pattern 6007 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅛ yards of 36 inch material or 4⅞ yds. of 44 inch fabric with ⅝ yard of 24 inch contrasting material.

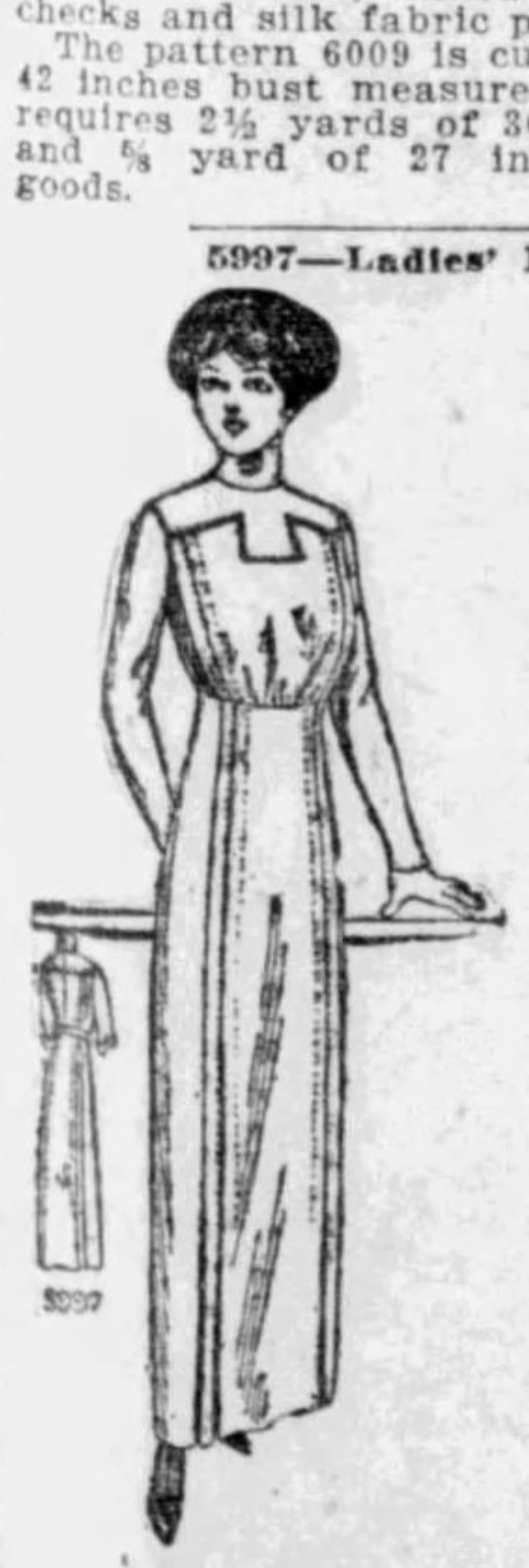
6009—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



This pleasing shirt waist model is splendid for costume development and when combined with a becoming skirt of similar material is just the thing for general wear under the long coat or in the house. The waist may be made with the new style Robespierre collar or with the standing collar. The range of suitable materials is very extensive and includes serge, cashmere, mixed goods, stripes, checks and silk fabric plain or plaid.

The pattern 6009 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

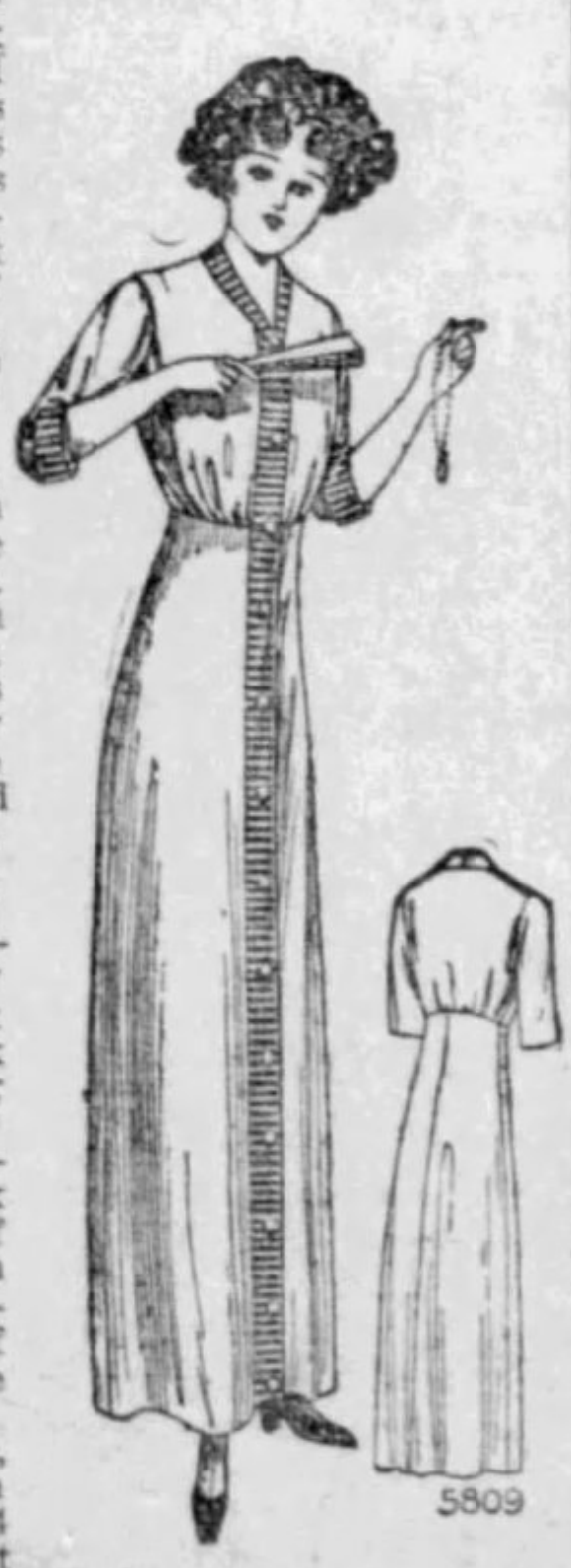
5997—Ladies' Dress.



Here is a nice dress that is quite easy to make and is stylish and serviceable as well. The garment closes at the back and can be made with long or short sleeves. There is an applied yoke which is the chief feature and the skirt is a six gored design. Any of the wanted fabrics may be used with the yoke of the same or of contrasting fabric.

The pattern 5997 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yds. of 44 inch material.

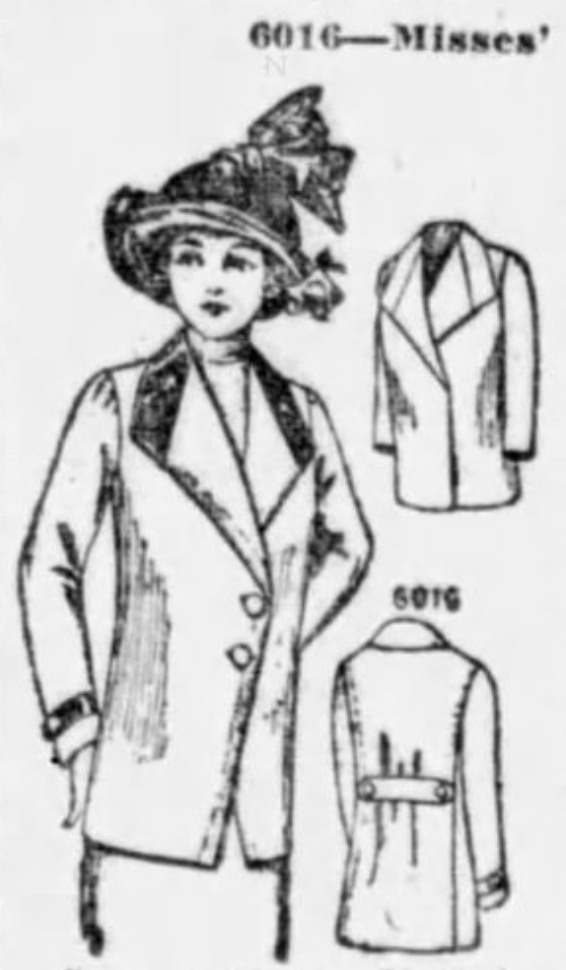
5809—Ladies Kimono Dress.



In this fetching little frock we have all simple lines but there is about the dress a distinctiveness that marks it out of the ordinary. It is made in kimono fashion and has the closing at the front — from the neck to the skirt hem. A tuck at each shoulder at front provides the necessary fulness. The four gored skirt is in Empire fashion. The pattern The pattern provides for low collarless neck or high neck with rolling collar. A pretty and inexpensive frock can be made of pink gingham with the trimming bands of pink and white gingham.

The pattern, 5809, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36 inch material and 1 yard of 27 inch contrasting material.

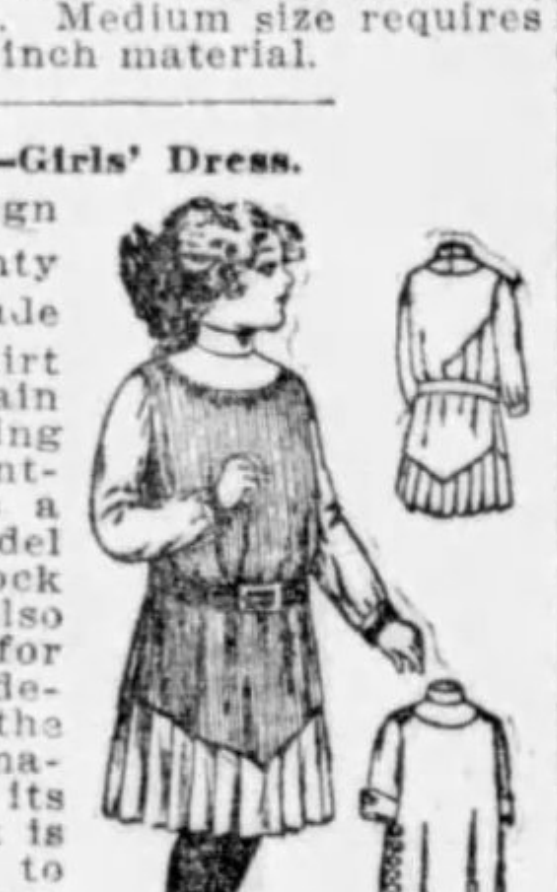
6016—Misses' Coat.



This attractive coat model is designed for the miss and small woman and is one of the latest style garments. It has a gracefulness that is appealing to the refined woman and the wide lapels and cut away front mark the coat as one of the most fashionable. There are plaits at the shoulders and a strap at the back.

The pattern 6016 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

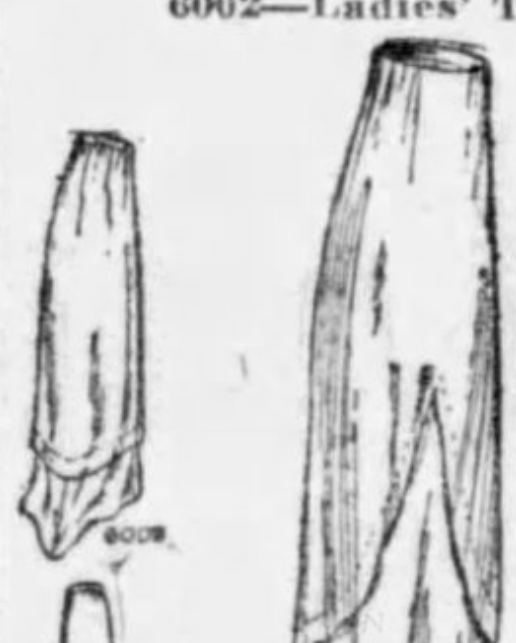
6008—Girls' Dress.



In this design we have a dainty little frock made with a kilt skirt joined to a plain waist and having straight or pointed edge. It is a very nice model for a school frock and it may also be developed for dressy wear depending upon the choice of the material used in its construction. It is quite easy to make and very attractive.

The pattern 6008 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material with 1½ yards of 36 inch contrasting goods.

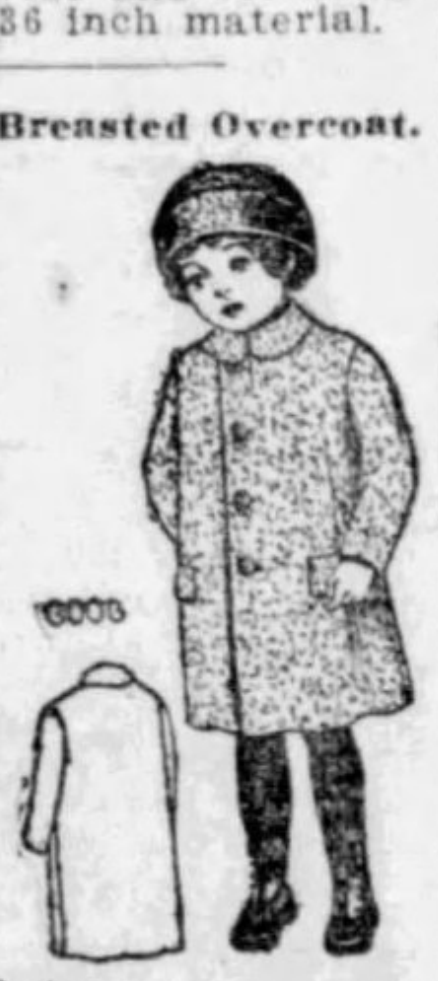
6002—Ladies' Tunic Skirt.



The woman who is planning the construction of an evening gown will surely be delighted with this charming skirt model. This garment is a tunic design with three-piece foundation which may be made in sweep or round length and with Empire or regulation waistline. The garment closes at the left side and is quite easy to develop. Any desirable fabric may be selected, something soft and clinging being preferable.

The pattern 6002 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires for flounce and facings 4¾ yards of 27 inch material or 3¾ yards of goods 36 inches wide and for foundation 2¾ yards of 36 inch material.

6006—Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoat.

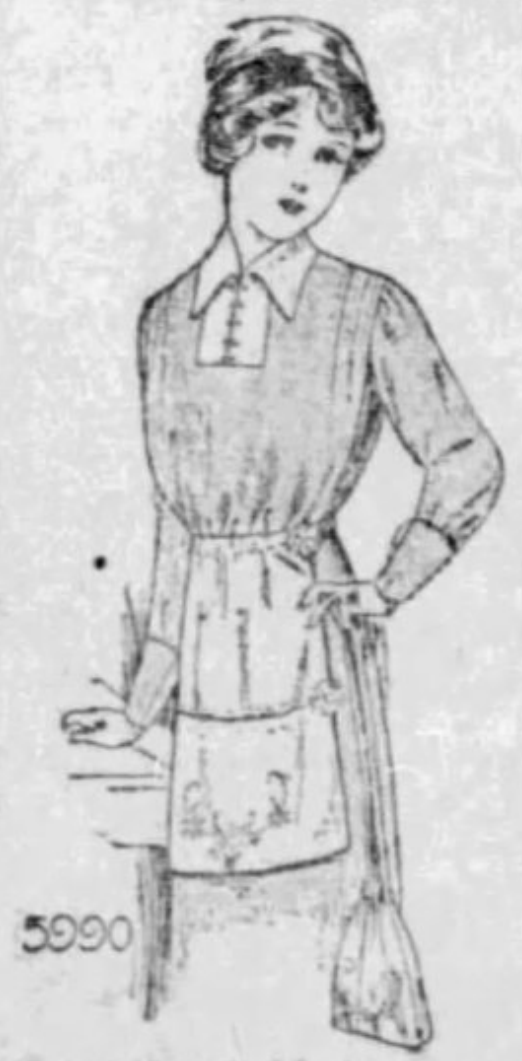


This design represents a double-breasted overcoat for the wee man. It has a close-fitting collar which is an added protection against the cold and a pretty trimming touch is imparted to the garment by making the collar of velvet though it is very nice fashioned of the same material of which the coat is made.

Storm serge, cheviot, tweed and homespun are the most appropriate fabrics.

The pattern 6006 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material or 1¾ yards of goods 44 inches wide.

5990—Combination Apron, Sewing Apron and Work Bag.



In this design we have a combination sewing apron and work bag. This is very handy for the needle worker. The apron is made with pocket for scissors, thimble, etc., and the bag is used for carrying the thread or silk floss if fancy work is being done. White lawn, dimity, dotted swiss or printed organdy may be used as these fabrics make dainty aprons.

The pattern 5990 is cut in size and requires 1 yard of 20 inch or 27 inch material and 6½ yards of ribbon.

WILL STICK TO HULL HOUSE

Jane Addams Won't Head National Suffrage Association.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Miss Jane Addams, chief of Hull House, last night set at rest a rumor to the effect that she was to become president of the National Suffrage Association, by declaring that she intended remaining at her present duties. Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, is in the city, and a report gained circulation soon after her arrival that she had come to tender Miss Addams the presidency of the suffragist organization.

"I shall continue at my work in Chicago," said Miss Addams last night. "I never have contemplated leaving my work here for other fields.

"I think it would be ill-advised for the national association to change leadership at such a time. Miss Anna Shaw, the president, has great ability, and should be retained in office."

FIRE SWEEPS CHINESE CITY

Canton, China, Nov. 11.—A great area of the city of Canton has been devastated by a fire that broke out early Sunday morning.

The general postoffice, several government buildings, the main fire brigade house, several wharves and more than 1,000 houses have been burnd, the firemen being unable to stay the progress of the flames. The fire finally leaped the river Chu-Kiang, setting fire to several buildings on the island of Henan.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week' till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 773 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address: 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

ASTHMA

Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

SAVE YOUR EYES

Simple Home Treatment Will Enable You to Throw Away Your Glasses.

"HOW TO SAVE THE EYES" IS THE TITLE OF A FREE BOOK

At last the good news can be published. It is predicted that within a few years eyeglasses and spectacles will be so scarce that they will be regarded as curiosities.

Throughout the civilized world there has, for several years, been a recognized movement by educated medical men, particularly eye experts, toward treating sore, weak or strained eyes rationally. The old way was to fit a pair of glasses as soon as the eyes were found to be strained. These glases were nothing better than crutches. They never overcame the trouble, but merely gave a little relief while being worn and they made the eyes gradually weaker. Every wearer of eyeglasses knows that he might as well expect to cure rheumatism by leaning upon a walking stick.

The great masses of sufferers from eye-strain and other curable optic disorders have been misled by those who were making fortunes out of eyeglasses and spectacles.

GET RID OF YOUR GLASSES.

Dr. John L. Corish, an able New York physician of long experience, had come forward with the edict that eyeglasses must go. Intelligent people everywhere are indorsing him. The Doctor says the ancients never disfigured their facial beauty with goggles. They employed certain methods which have recently been brought to the light of modern science. Dr. Corish has written a marvellous book entitled "How to Save the Eyes," which tells how they may be benefited, in many cases instantly. There is an easy home treatment which is just as simple as it is effective, and it is fully explained in this wonderful book, which will be sent free to any one. A postal card will bring it to your very door. This book tells you why eyeglasses are needless and how they may be put aside forever. When you have taken advantage of this information obtained in this book you may be able to throw your glasses away and should possess healthy, beautiful, soulfully expressive, magnetic eyes that indicate the true character and win confidence.

BAD EYES BRING BAD HEALTH.

Dr. Corish goes further. He asserts that eyestrain is the main cause of headaches, nervousness, inability, neurasthenia, brain fag, sleeplessness, stomach disorders, despondency and many other disorders. Leading oculists of the world confirm this and say that a vast amount of physical and mental misery is due to the influence of eye-strain upon the nerves and brain cells. When eyestrain is overcome these ailments usually disappear as if by magic.

FREE TO YOU.

The Okola method, which is fully explained in Dr. Corish's marvellous book, is the method which is directed at making your eyes normal and saving them from the disfigurement of these needless, unpleasant glass windows. If you wear glasses or feel that you should be wearing them, or if you are troubled with headache in the forehead or nervousness when your eyes are tired, write today to Okola Laboratory, Dept. 408B, Rochester, N. Y., and ask them to send you, postage prepaid, free of all charge, the book entitled, "How to Save the Eyes," and you will never regret the step taken.

BIGGER CROPS. LOWER PRICES

Record Breaking Crops of Farm Products Might Reduce Prices.

Washintgon, Nov. 8.—More definite information as to the size of the greatest crop of corn the world has ever known was given today when the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued its preliminary estimate of the country's total production in the November crop report. Heretofore the estimates of the corn crop have been based upon condition reports. The November report, made up from reports of agents and correspondents of the department's bureau of statistics and issued today at 2:15 p. m., announced also the preliminary estimate of the total production of buckwheat, potatoes, flaxseed and tobacco; the yield per acre of each; the average farm price on November 1 of the country's principal crops, and the amout of corn of the 1911 crop remaining on farms November 1.

Details of the report follow:

Corn Is King.

Corn—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 3,169,137,000 bupshels, compared with 2,531,488,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 2,927,416,000 bushels in 1906. Yield per acre, [illegible] bushels, compared with 23.9 bushels last year and 36.7 bushels, the 10-year average. Average form price 58.4 cents per bushel, compared with 64.7 cents last year. Quality, 101.1 per cent, compared with the 10-year average. Corn of 1911 crop remaining on farms November 1 was 64,764,000 bushels, compared with 123,824,000 bushels of the 1910 crop remaining on farms November 1 last year. The farm value of the corn crop December 1, last year, was $1,565,258,000.

Buckwheat—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 19,124,000 bushels, compared with 17,549,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 22,792,000 bushels in 1866. Yield per acre, 22.9 bushels, compared with 21.1 bushels last year and 19.3 bushels, the 10-year average yield. Average farm price, 65.5 cents per bushel, compared with 73 cents last year. Quality, 100.9 per cent of the 10-year average. The farm value of the buckwheat crop December 1 last year was $12,735,000.

Potatoes Break Record.

Potatoes—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 414,289,000 bushels, compared with 292,737,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 389,195,000 bushels in 1909. Yield per acre, 112.3 bushels, compared with 80.9 bushels last year and 94.3 bushels, the 10-year average yield. Average farm price, 45.5 cents per bushel, compared with 76.3 cents last year. Quality 102.4 per cent, compared with the 10-year average. The farm value of the potato crop December 1, last year, was $233,778,000.

Flaxseed — Total production, preliminary estimated, 29,755,000 bushels, compared with 19,370,000 bushels last year, and the record crop of 29,285,000 bushels in 1902. Yield per acre, 9.9 bushels, compared with 7.0 bushels last year, and 8.8 bushels the 10-year average. Average farm price 133.4 cents per bushel, compared with 210.6 cents per bushel last year. Quality, 101.2 per cent, compared with the 10-year average. The farm value of the flaxseed crop December 1 last year, was $35,272.000.

Plenty of Tobacco.

Tobacco—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 959,437,000 pounds, compared with 905,109,000 pounds last year, and the record crop of 1,103,415,000 pounds in 1910. Yield per acre, 803.4 pounds, compared with 893.7 pounds last year and 825.2 pounds the 10-year average. Quality, 100.5 per cent of the 10-year average.

Apples—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 69.9 per cent of a full crop, compared with 62.4 per cent of a full crop last year and 51.3 per cent, the 10-year average. Quality, 83 per cent, compared with 78.2 per cent last year and 72.1 per cent in 1910.

Wheat—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 720,33,000 bushels, compared with 621,338,000 tbushels last year and the record crop of 748,460,000 bushels in 1901. Yield per acre, 16.0 bushels, compared with 12.5 bushels last year and 14.0 bushels, the 10-year average. Averaage farm price, 83.8 cents per bushel, compared with 91.5 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 58.3 pounds, compared with 57.8 pounds last year and 57.7 pounds the 10-year average. The farm value of the wheat crop on December 1 last year was $543,063,000.

Oats—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 1,417,172,000 bushels, compared with 922,298,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 1,186,341,000 bushels in 1910. Yield per acre, 37.4 bushels, compared with 24.4 bushels last year and 29.5 bushels the 10-year average. Average farm price, 33.6 cents per bushel, compared with 43.8 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 33 pounds, compared with 31.1 pounds last year and 31.3 pounds the 10-year average. The farm value of the oats crop on December 1 last year was $414,663,000.

Farm Prices Lower.

Barley—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 224,619,000 bushels, compared with 160,240,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 178,916,000 bushels in 1906. Yield per acre, 29.7 bushels, compared with 21.0 bushels last year and 25.4 bushels the 10-year average. Average farm value, 53.8 cents per bushel, compared with 84.9 cents last year. Weight, per measured bushel, 46.8 pounds, compared with 46.0 bushels last year and 46.9 bushels in 1910. The farm value of the barley crop December 1 last year was $139,182,000.

Rye—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 35,422,000 bushels, compared with 33,119,000 last year and the record crop of 34,879,000 bushels in 1910. Yield per acre, 16.9 bushels, compared with 15.6 bushels last year and 16.1 bushels, the 10 year average. Average farm price, 68.8 cents per bushel, compared with 83.1 cents last year. The farm value of the rye crop December 1 last year was $27,557,000.

Hay—Total production, preliminarily estimated, 72,425,000 tons compared with 54,916,000 tons last year, and the record crop of 70,798,000 tons in 1908. Yield per acre, 1.47 tons, compared with 1.14 tons last year and 1.43 tons, the 10 year average. Average farm value, $11.80, compared with $14.62 last year. The farm value of the hay crop December 1 last year was $694,570,000.

Final estimates of the crop reporting board giving the harvested acreage, production and value, of important farm crops of the United States will be announced by the department of agriculture early in December.

You Should Have Seen the Pimples

But Now Her Face Is the Fairest of the Fair, Due to Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Those dimples are like pearls in a ruby cluster when Stuart's Calcium Wafers clear the face of every pimple, spot and blemish. And even if you haven't dimples, the clear, transparent skin of a healthy, Calcium Wafer complexion is more radiant than the deft touch of an artist to the most exquisite water color.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers act directly upon the sweat glands of the skin, since their mission is to stimulate the excretory ducts. They do not create perspiration, but cause the skin to breathe out vigorously, thus transforming perspiration into a gaseous vapor. The calcium sulphide of which these wafers are composed, consumes the germ poisons in the sweat glands and pores, hence the blood makes a new, smooth skin in a surprisingly short time.

You will never be ashamed to look at yourself in a mirror, once you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Nor will your friends give you that hinting look, as much as to say—for goodness sake, get rid of those pimples.

There is no longer any excuse for anyone to have a face disfigured with skin eruptions, when it is so easy to get rid of them. Simply get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store and take them according to directions. After a few days you will hardly recognize yourself in the mirror. The change will delight you immensely. All blemishes will disappear.

All druggists sell Stuart's Calcium Wafers at 50 cents a box.

PRESENTS J. BROWN LETTER

California Man Gives Hero's Document to Chicago Society.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—A letter written to his wife and children, by John Brown, who with his sons started out to free the slaves and was hanged at Harpers Ferry, before the civil war, after leading several raids, was received by the Chicago Historical Society yesterday and will be given a prominent place in the archives. The letter reads:

"Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, 6th February, 1856.

"Dear Wife and Children and Everyone—We now are in Kansas after a particularly hard winter. Owen's foot has become frozen and John has frozen his nose. Both are in bed. We have had middling hard weather, but have enough to eat and abundant reason for unfeigned gratitude.

"It is likely that when the snow goes such high water will prevail that it will be difficult for the Missourians to invade, and that God, by this element, may protect Kansas for some time.

"Your affectionate husband and father, JOHN BROWN."

The letter is the gift of Adolphus S. Hubbard, of San Francisco and formerly of Chicago, who is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and interested in historical documents.

STOPS TOBACCO HABIT

Elder's Sanitarium, located at 652 Main st., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to five days.

As they are distributing this book free, anyone wanting a copy should send them their name and address at once.—Advertisement.

VINCENT ASTOR 21 THIS WEEK

Will Formally Assume Control of Millions on Friday.

New York, Nov. 11.—William Vincent Astor will celebrate his twenty-first birthday this week. On Friday he will assume full legal control of the Astor estate and will be the youngest man in the world to have in his possession such a fortune.

NO MEDICINE

But Change of Food Gave Final Relief

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ails result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash. woman writes:

"About five years ago, I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from overeating starchy and greasy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BIG BUSINESS MEN SEE GOOD TIMES

James J. Hill, Corey, Frick, Gould and Others Talk on the Tariff.

New York, Nov. 7.—Leaders in business and finance appear to be of the opinion that questions relating to the tariff will be handled conservatively by the Democratic administration. On this belief it is held that the business of the country, which has gained such remarkable headway, will continue uninterrupted.

James J. Hill, commenting on the results of the election, declared the success of the Democratic party would not have an adverse effect on business.

"Governor Wilson, a deep student of the history of nations, has the training and qualifications which should make him an able President."

Corey for Gradual Cut.

W. E. Corey, formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, now identified with many industrial and railroad companies, favors a gradual reduction in the tariff, but not a reduction sufficiently drastic to disturb the country's commercial and financial equilibrium.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Corey, "that Mr. Wilson will make an able and conservative business President and that the business of the country as a whole will reap great benefits during his administration. That he will handle the tariff and other problems ably and conservatively there seems to be no question.

"All indications point to a continuation of the prosperity the country is now enjoying, and business should be given a further impetus by the outcome of the election."

Mr. Corey added that the steel and copper industries were doing more business at present than ever before, and orders on the books promised a continuation of this activity for a long time.

George J. Gould is well pleased with the result of the election, and expects a Democratic administration to have little or no effect on business, which is now on a sound basis, and said so.

"The tariff adjustment," he said, "cannot be made in a day, a month, or a year, and any changes will be so gradual that business will readily adjust itself to the new conditions."

H. C. Frick said: "I was particularly pleased with Mr. Wilson's able and sensible conduct throughout the campaign. I believe he will give the country a good, safe and sane administration, and that the business interests have nothing to fear."

Alvin Krech, present of the Equitable Trust Co., predicted a slowing up of business as the result of the Democratic victory and coming tariff revision.

"This will occur," he said, "until the country can find out definitely what the new administration intends to do with the tariff, and how drastic and how precipitately the question is attacked. If the new congress proceeds cautiously and gradually there is no doubt that business will finally adjust itself to any changes without serious disturbance."

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of the Frisco Lines, said:

"I am very much pleased with the election of Wilson. From my personal acquaintance with him I am confident he will carry out the policies he has promised during the campaign. I am sure he is earnestly in favor of everything he has advocated, and is entirely competent.

"The Democratic victory does not by any means settle all the big economic questions of the day. In meeting these the Democratic party is on probation. The entire country looks to it for results during the next four years."

Says Crops Will Tell.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Otto H. Kahn, who is in Berlin on the way to London, said today: "The value of securities is neither made nor unmade by a presidential election. Political conditions naturally affect prices and values, but the main factors which count in the long run are economic conditions, such as the crops and the industries of the people."

TO CONTROL INSURANCE

Official details of a projected Italian life insurance monopoly which is considered the greatest experiment in state control since the government railroads were organized, have been obtained by the foreign correspondent of the Chicago News. The monopoly, in accordance with a decree of King Victor Emmanuel, will be in effect next January.

Many difficulties are connected with the taking over of the business of private companies and hitherto official information on the subject has been almost impossible to get. Even now the situation is delicate, for although the big American companies have agreed to relinquish their business, several of the French companies are inclined to demand heavy indemnities from the Italian government.

It is believed that before the deal is closed a capital of more than 2,000,000,000 lire ($400,000,000) will be involved. The monopoly will be called the National Italian Insurance institute and the profits will be devoted to old age pensions. Three of the nine officials who will administer the monopoly have been interviewed by the correspondent, and although they refuse to allow their names to be published, they consented to dictate the following statement, which they said was the first information about the subject made public in Italy or abroad:

"The National Italian Insurance institute is an autonomous institute of an industrial character, whose policies are guaranteed by the state. It will undertake for the present only life and labor insurance, but when it desires it may extend its activities to all branches.

"It has already made arrangements to take over the business of many Italian and foreign companies. It has an assured capital of more than 5,000,000 lire ($1,000,000), which since the total insurance in Italy is 2,000,000,000 lire ($400,000,000), it expects to increase, as the result of pending negotiations.

"The administrative organization of the institute will be less costly than that of private companies and it will be able to sell insurance at greatly reduced prices. All the existing organizations for popular insurance in Italy will be absorbed by the institute. One of these alone, the Turin Age Pension company, has a patrimony of 100,000,000 lire ($20,000,000).

HITS MONROE DOCTRINE

Washington, Nov. 9.—Latin-American diplomats are discussing today the plain and unvarnished attack on the Monroe doctrine made yesterday by Dr. Manuel De Oliveira Lima, of the Brazilian legation, at the luncheon given in his honor by the Pan-American Union. Dr. Lima's frankness was the chief topic, for the distinguished South American declared that the countries of the western hemisphere were utterly opposed to the doctrine, not that they did not appreciate the protection of the power of the United States, but that they were resentful of the assumption by this country of the power of a protectorate.

He offered as a substitute the communal opposition of the nations of the western hemisphere against encroachment on the principles laid down by President Monroe.

Dr. Lima has discussed the international politics of the western world before a score of universities in this country and after filling lecture engagements at Harvard and Yale he will sail for Rio Janeiro on November 20.

KANSAS WOMEN TO BE JURORS

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 9.—As a result of the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment in this state, women jurors will be drawn in the district court here for the January term, court officials announced yesterday. The amendment becomes operative at once.

Has Heart Restored

Civil War Veteran's Remarkable Experience.

Has Been Commander of G. A. R.

The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, is surely proved true by Mr. L. Ferguson, of Brandon, Wis., whose picture is shown herewith. Mr. Ferguson served in the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865. He has been the leading merchant in Brandon for thirty-five years, a prominent and influential business man, and well known throughout his native state, having been Department Commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. He is respected by all as a man of highest principles, a lover of truth and right, and one who is ever ready to do a kind act or extend a helping hand.

Several years ago, Mr. Ferguson suffered from what was apparently a slight attack of heart trouble, but it developed so rapidly that he soon found himself in a serious condition. Of course, he at once sought the best medical advice. In fact, on account of his trouble not yielding to treatment, he consulted from time to time many skilled physicians, one of them being president of a leading medical association of the world. But to his great despair, none of them could give but little hope of his ever being better. However, there is no doubt that, as frequently is the case, his heart trouble was complicated with rheumatism, stomach trouble and considerable disturbances of the nervous system. He tried one thing after another, but, unfortunately continued to grow worse and worse. Finally he became confined to the house and was obliged to give up his business entirely, being as he says, a complete wreck and unfit for anything.

But one day, after a call from his attending physician, which left him more discouraged than ever, he chanced to learn of a new treatment for such troubles, and after a most careful investigation, he decided to give up everything else and try it. He did so. And at the end of only ten days, to his surprise and delight, he found himself really improved—in fact, as it proved, he was already started on the road to recovery. Thus encouraged, he kept on with his new treatment, with the result that today he is a well man. Although he has just passed his 71st birthday, Mr. Ferguson is enjoying the best of health, and is now able to attend to business every day. He freely acknowledges that his miraculous cure is due to the blessing of God and to this wonderful treatment. Through his personal recommendation, many other citizens, not only of Brandon, but of other places in Wisconsin as well, have also reported to him their complete restoration to health, some of whom even after they had abandoned all hope.

But not satisified with the good he has already done, Mr. Ferguson desires that all his old comrades, and, in fact, all sufferers everywhere, both men and women, may have the benefit of his experience, and he takes this method of expressing his desire to give full information to anyone regarding his treatment and cure. He has nothing to sell, and if you will drop a line to Mr. L. Ferguson, Box 330, Brandon, Wis., inclosing stamp for reply, he will gladly and freely tell you how you may learn all about this treatment.

300 SONGS 10c

ON MOONLIGHT BAY; I'd Love to Live in Loveland; If You Talk in Your Sleep; Oh Mr. Dream Man; Everybody's Doin' It; When I Was 21 and You Were Sweet 16; Is It Very Far to Heaven; After the Honeymoon; I'm Going Back to Dixie; Alexander's Ragtime Band; Oh You Beautiful Doll; Casey Jones; Grizzly Bear; Red Wing; They Always Pick on Me; Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet; Steamboat Bill; Let Me Call You Sweetheart; Roses Bring Dreams of You; Silver Bell; Billy; Mysterious Rag etc. OVER 300 Latest Song Hits & 10 pieces PIANO MUSIC for 10c. 3 Books 25c. HOME MUSIC CO., H CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE YOUR TEETH

Relief for PYORRHOE AND RECEDING GUMS 25c

A remedy indorsed by reputable Dentists, Physicians and Graduates of Pharmacy. Affords immediate relief; destroys all germs. Can be used in the most tender mouth.

Sold by all druggists and Department Stores, or mailed direct upon receipt of price.

GEE-BEE CO. Box 3491-B, Station O, Philada., Pa.

ASTHMA

CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

FREE TEST TREATMENT

Including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M.D. Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago

GRAY HAIR

How Your Hair May Be Darkened and Kept So

REMARKABLE METHOD

Gray hair is believed by most people to be evidence of weakening in physical and mental power.

Those who have gray hair and must rely upon employers or others are often compelled to fight this prejudice. It is particularly hard for the man with gray hair, who has been thrown upon his own resources by business failure or mercantile changes and who must seek a new position.

Prejudice Against Gray Hair

The gray-haired person soon realizes that younger-appearing men are chosen for positions, although he may know some thus selected who are really older than he is.

Among women, the one who possesses hair of the natural dark or dark-brown shade (rather than gray, white or bleached) meets with the highest favor.

As a matter of fact, gray hair usually has nothing whatever to do with loss of physical or mental vitality. It is caused by a disorder of the pigmentary glands in the hair follicles, due to such causes as a shock, fever, wearing of heavy hats, neglect in caring for the hair, etc.

Don't Paint Your Hair

Only those can afford gray hair who are independent. All others ought to take the necessary means to restore the natural shade.

Herein is where most gray-haired persons make the mistake of using what are commonly sold as hair stains, dyes, dyeing combs, etc. It would be quite as sensible to use ink or stove polish, for these cheap and nasty dyes deceive nobody except those who use them. The color is unnatural, and everybody easily knows what has been done. The hair has been merely painted. These dyes soon begin to wash off, usually discoloring the skin, clothing, pillows, etc., and ugly streaks of strange shades cover the hair.

Restoration of Color

Scientists have been studying the problem for years, and at last what we are confident is the best hair darkening method has been evolved, which has its object not merely in restoring the hair to the natural shade of youthful days, but in developing a luxuriant, silky, strong, beautiful growth.

The hair roots and glands are reached scientifically and the best possible results are attained. This new Method causes the hair to darken gradually, so that the appearance is that of improving health and vigor.

Information Free

The cost of the new Method is very small and, as compared with the expense of frequently purchasing commonly advertised dyes, it is much cheaper. It is obtainable only from Koskott Laboratory. An illustrated, very interesting book will be sent absolutely free. It has information about restoring the hair to natural color, overcoming baldness, lasting removal of dandruff, how to stop hair from falling out, etc.

This treatise is of value to men and women of all ages. It will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratory, 1269 Broadway, 490 L, New York, N. Y., if you return Coupon below. Do not delay if you want to save your hair, grow new hair or restore the color.

Free Gray Hair Book

KOSKOTT LABORATORY,
1269 Broadway, 490L, New York, N. Y.

This Coupon entitles sender to our Important Book on Gray Hair, Baldness, etc.

His Hearing Has Been Restored

"Yes, it isI who am speaking." "I can hear clearly every word you say." "No, I am not deaf any more, but I used to be as deaf as a haddock." "Yes, I can hear as well as you can now." "I never expected such relief as this; it is a real pleasure to be able to use the telephone under normal conditions." "Of course, I am positive the cure is complete; there's no doubt about it." "Last Sunday I heard the sermon and singing without any straining, and all this week I've been proving to people that my deafness is gone." Dr. Coutant did it for me in six weeks after everything else failed, without drugging me, without sticking any electrical devices in my ears and without any loss of time. He has a common-sense, self-treatment method that is devised according to Nature's laws. He explains it in a treatise which he will send gratis and postpaid by addressing George E. Coutant, M. D., 175 F, Station E, New York City." Legions of testimonials proving remarkable benefit—both sexes, all ages, —often after many years of deafness and head-noises.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

PIN MONEY CORNER

I wish you all might see how the Pin Money letters pour in on me, some of them with hints on how to make pin money, and many more asking how to go about stretching the family income. Presently I shall be quite buried in a tide of whirling white letters that the postman drops on my desk. But meanwhile the work for you all goes on.

Into the whole of the United States I am trying to send tiny feelers to find the markets for all the things that people have to sell. It takes a long time, for sometimes the feelers don't get any reply for days and days, but nevertheless they keep right on seeking their way, sometimes in the dark, but always searching for the information you all have asked of me. I hope in a couple of weeks that I shall be able to answer you all.

Now for a few suggestions, to you dear women, suggestions gathered from your letters. Before we consider our own productions we must consider the markets for these productions and see if they are over-crowded. And if they are we must, by might and main, pull ourselves out of the rut we have fallen into and find some new outlet for our energy. It is originality that succeeds today, and when we find the work we are doing done by many others it is "up to us" to find some new work for ourselves. Develop along new lines. Be original.

All this preaching before I get down to the real kernel in the nut. There are so many letters from women who knit and crochet, altogether too many to find very profitable markets for the product of their busy fingers. Why not try yourselves out along some new lines? Why not see if there isn't something else you can do quite as well?

This doesn't mean that I shall not try to put you all in touch with markets for your work, because I shall, but I am fearful that you may find the markets glutted with that sort of work. Remember that originality is what makes for success today. You cannot hammer that into yourselves any too hard for your own good.

Be sure and address your letters to the Pin Money Corner of The Weekly Blade, and if you want personal replies to enclose stamped, self addressed envelopes. This will save time for you people and for me, as well.

Remember also that suggestions as to how to make money are as welcome as the letters asking for my help, for those ways if tried by the writer may aid some other person to find herself. For doing good work is simply to "find yourself," in the very best sense of the word. The man or woman who knows that he can work and that his work is good and that other people know so too, is in no great danger of losing his self respect nor of losing quite all his happiness. So let us all try to find ourselves to the very best of our ability and as we have a new idea write it down and send it to the Corner. Even if you write me a hundred letters, and I reply as many times and you think of something else you want to ask me, I want you all to fell free to write me and ask. I am at your service, to try and make this Peace Page and this Pin Money Corner especially, a bigger and better sister and brotherhood forum than it has ever been. And I can only do it with the earnest help and co-operation of you all, and with your enthusiasm too, for the page, or the work or the person without enthusiasm never goes very far nor does very much good in this world. With best wishes—Martha Holden.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can.
In all th ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Objct of the M. G. R.: **Mental, moral and social improvement.**

A REPLY TO IVANHOE

PENNEMITE JAKE

Peace Page Friends — Since Ivanhoe has thrown limelight from the forgotten ages into the Peace Page by the astonishing announcement that women are not mentally or physically qualified to vote, and has wisely omitted the moral feature of the question, there is not much left to say in favor of woman's suffrage. Confucius said, "Women and dogs will not go to heaven. They will turn heaven into sheol, etc." Paul said, "It is a shame for woman to speak in church. If she would know anything let her ask her husband." Ivanhoe seems to share the opinions of those ages when brute force was the ruling factor in government. It is not necessary to compare such women as Mrs. Russell Sage, Helen Gould and thousands of unfranchised citizens who are holding positions of intelligent action that Ivanhoe and I could not fill, with Giteau, Czolgosz, Schrank and their type of fully qualified voters, or to mention women who are physically able to provide for the family at the wash tub, while their "lords and masters" are saving the country at nearby bar rooms. Ivanhoe tells us that no intelligent man seriously considers woman's suffrage. Does he read the newspapers much? He also tells us serious things. But one of the greatest discoveries of my life was when I found that my opinion did not change the truth. It put me on a working basis and I will recommend it to all in need of such a lesson. In conclusion, Ivanhoe, I know it is hard for you and me to give up our prehistoric instincts that have devoloped our egotistical natures to the point of self-authorized judgment of woman's intelligence. But women are moving in this age of progress and you and I had better get on to the band wagon or they will leave us behind as fossils of the good old pagan days when women had no rights.—Pennemite Jake.

BEAUTY AND NATURE

There are many things to elevate our thoughts. The green fields, trees and the lovely flowers, the blue sky, the winding streams, the melody of birdsong and the breath of cooling winds impress the sensitive mind that loves nature. Everywhere there is proof of design and creative force. Everywhere pulsates the mysterious animation of life. On every hand the power of intangible life force is working, beautifying the earth. Adding atom to atom nature forms the stately trees and faultlessly she perfects every flower. All things are wonderful and interesting, from the grains of sand at our feet to the stars in the stellar fields. We may see the infinite wisdom and power everywhere. When we survey the visible universe we feel strangely changed. For we realize the sacredness of existence and see beauty in everything, even in the silent desert, or on the waste of waters, in the tangled wilderness or in the icy confines of perpetual winter beauty. But how indifferent man is to the wonders that surround him. How unfeelingly he desecrates and destroys natural works. Ruthlessly he lays waste the forests developed through the tedious progress of centuries, and blind to nature's ministrations, he destroys the bird life created for his benefit.—W. E. Umholtz. Ohio.

THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

I am a school ma'am, too! Yes, and I am teaching my second term of school. I have a number two grade. There are only three grades of certificates issued in this state. I like to teach. There, that looks queer to the other teachers when I say that I am now teaching a little one-room school up in the Allegenies. Yes, it is sometimes a little lonesome, but I can surely find plenty of opportunities to employ both mind and hand here. These mountain people are deeply religious, and are so kind and hospitable. They work very hard, but they have plenty of all the necessities of life. But they are not interested in education, and suffer much for lack of it. The men here nearly all drink and use tobacco in some form or other, and most of the women smoke. These habits are some of the things that prevent educational progress here. Yet with all of these hindrances these simple, beautiful people put to shame some of our city "sets," for these mountain folk are so simple in their religious beliefs, so trusting, and are "good" withal. Now I will tell you how lovely the scenery here is. The East River Mountains are a little range of the main system and are the dividing line between Virginia and West Virginia. They are not so lofty as some of the Alleghenies. But they look very lovely now when the oaks, hickories, chestnuts and elms are dropping their green tint and taking on the brightest of rainbow colors. The Blue mountains stretch away vista after vista into the gray-blue horizon on every side, while the silvery thread of the East river can be traced for miles on its way to the New river. The golden rod, the blue and white frost flowers, and a few beautiful asters hold sway upon every hillside, while near me I can hear the sweet call of the departing birds and the sound of dropping nuts. Now, please, stop a moment, and I will step off and disappear among my mountains, with my best friends — my books —. —Zona Sleeth, "Maid of the Mountains."

JUST HINTS

Apply kerosene with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away. This will prevent them from rusting.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading.

One teaspoonful of ammonia to a teacupful of water applied with a rag will cleanse silver or gold jewelry.

If the linen is marked with orange stains cover the spots with cream of tartar moistened ever so little. In 10 minutes rinse out in cold water.

If you use a tin funnel as a twine holder in your kitchen, try cutting a notch in the small end of the funnel where the end of the twine comes through. Sharpen the edges of this notch with a small file, when the twine may be cut easily.

To remove white spots from furniture dip a cloth in hot water nearly to boiling point. Place over spot, remove quickly, and rub over spot with dry cloth, repeat if spot is not removed. Alcohol or camphor quickly applied may be used.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure.

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You $2.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our Correspondents

A great deal of correspondence has accumulated and I am going to take up much space this time just to give the opinions and pass along the requests that have been sent me, which I have not been able to use before. Those who are still waiting for replies will find theirs taken up in turn.—Martha Holden.

J. E. H. of Maine wants to know if the way postage stamps are placed means anything and if so will some one please give the stamp language?

Mrs. Thomas Mehaffey, R. D. 1, Murdocksville, Pa., saw a recipe for peanut butter published in The Blade once and she wishes if anyone has it they would mail it to her.

Mrs. Mollie Newman is searching for her son Harry and watches the columns of The Blade, hoping to see his name in print. Can anyone give Mrs. Newman any information? If so, address her at Jefferson City, Tenn.

Mrs. J. L. Dowling, R. F. D. 1 is all I have left of her address. Mrs. Dowling requested a tried recipe for Scuppanong wine. If sent to the Peace Page it will be published.

A friend writes to me for a poem which embodies the following story: A man, living in a city and working in one of the city shops, used to stop at barrooms and drink on his return from work each evening. Each night he would remain a little later. His tiny son Bennie was taken seriously ill one evening and his wife asked him to return home immediately after work. But he stopped as usual and his little girl came up to the barroom to plead with him to return home immediately. She was obliged to make three trips, and on the third the boy was dead. If anyone has the poem that is told in this story please mail it to John W. Birdzell, Aurora, Ind., R 3, Box 121.

This letter came in the other day: "Having used gasoline to remove stains from a tan serge dress, I found that as far as it went it left a ring or ugly mark. Could anyone tell me what to do?"—Sweet Sixteen from Ohio.

Mrs. Viola Wood Fisk, Ansley, Neb., is derisous of learning anything she possibly can of her brother, Dr. George H. Wood. He is about 66 years of age, if living, light complexioned, tall and broad shouldered. He was last heard from at Denver, Idaho, in 1900. He had an office at Grangeville, Idaho, in 1897 or 1898. Was also located at other times at Kendric, and at Florence, Idaho. An intimate friend of his lived three miles out of Denver, Idaho, named Frank or Fred Mitchell.

Miss Luella O. Horner, Route 11, Box 12, Gettysburg, Pa., wants the poem, "The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine," sent to her as it is too long for publication. Anyone having this poem will do Miss Horner a favor to mail it to her.

Marcella Cronan, 1618½ Third avenue, Moline, Ill., would like to have Cowboy from Colorado, send her some cards so she could learn more about a cowboy's life.

King George and His Greek Fighting Men

SOLDIERS OF GREECE

KING GEORGE OF GREECE

These "braw and bonnie" lads, soldiers of the newly allied Balkan states, have proved themselves in the present difficulty with Turkey men of iron and of power. All the cool intellectuality of Greece has gone into the big war game and the men have played it like soldiers and thinkers. Their wonderful ruler, King George I. of Greece, has been a prominent figure in the present conflict.

He is the second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg, who became king of Denmark in 1862, and Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl IV. of Sweden and Norway. The young prince entered the naval service of Denmark as midshipman and had made two cruises when in 1862 a revolution broke out in Greece and King Otto of the Bavarian house, who has been king for 30 years, lost his throne in three days. The crown of Greece was offered to Prince Alfred of England, second son of Queen Victoria, but the English government declined. There was a second choice, and then it was offered to the young prince, and accepted by his father, acting as his guardian.

The first few years of his reign were peaceful and his marriage to Olga, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II. greatly strengthened his position.

But the king's popularity was soon undermined by internal quarrels of political parties and corruption of the officials of Greece. The country became involved in financial troubles and King George was powerless before the situation. A constant trouble with Turkey added nothing to the king's popularity, and at one time an attempt was made on his life and that of his daughter Marie, while they were out driving.

The powers, through a friendship for the king, intervened in a war with Turkey and forced peace, and the king and his family became the idols of Greece.

In the present trouble with Turkey, the victories of the allied states over Turkey have added still more to the king's popularity and have brought Greece and its people more actively before the eyes of the world.

The SANDMANS STORY

The long burning log fell apart in the fireplace with a great crackle that sent bright little red sparks flying up the chimney in a cloud. Oustide it was very dark and the snow was flying so thickly that it would have been hard if it had been daylight to have seen the way clearly.

Dorothy and John cuddled down together before the big fire, wishing Uncle John would come home and feeling just a wee bit lonesome as the wind whistled around the tiny, lonely house, for it was very late.

Uncle John was a doctor, and both the children were very proud that he could make sick people well, but sometimes they did wish that people only got sick in the daytime, for they lived all alone with Uncle John, both father and mother having died when they were wee babies.

The gusts came harder and harder, and the fire fell lower, but both Dorothy and John were afraid to get up and go out and look for more wood in the shed. Dorothy stole softly to the window and, peering out into the blackness, saw the soft flakes brushing against the pane in a whirlwind.

"Oh, John," she said, suddenly troubled, "it wasn't snowing like this when Uncle John went away, and he would never think to take a lantern along. I am afraid he will be lost in the snow. And I am afraid he may be lost this very minute, for he should be home by now."

John's gasp of fright echoed hers, but, trying to be brave and manly, he said comfortingly: "I don't believe so, Dot. He'll be here by eleven."

So they sat down again and watched the slow hour hand of the clock upon its way. It chimed ten. And oh, that next hour was the longest hour that anyone ever waited in all their life! Dorothy could feel her heart beat in her side, she was so afraid that the idea that had occurred to her might prove to be the true one. And then it struck eleven.

For a moment the two children looked at each other in a scared silence. Then suddenly John rose, throwing back his shoulders in a way strangely like big Uncle John when some patient called him upon a dangerous case. "Get the lantern, Dorothy," he told his sister. "I am going out to look for Uncle John."

Dorothy cried out in fright: "But take me along, John. I don't want to stay here alone."

He shook his head, however. "No, you must be here to help me with him if anything has happened. You've got to stop being a kid for a minute, now, Dot, and so have I. We've got to do what grown-ups would do now."

So he set out, into the snow and the dark. The wet fingers of the snow caught at him and blinded him and the wind almost lifted him off his feet. But he knew the place that Uncle John had gone and, fighting every inch of the way through the deep drifts against the wind, he went that way.

It seemed like hours that he struggled along. His hands got quite numb and, because of the lantern, he did not dare wave and beat them as he would had they been empty. Presently he was not even sure that he was going in the right direction, and he was very much afraid, and a few tears came and stood guard at the very edge of his lashes. But he was dong a man's work, and so he wouldn't be just boy and cry. By and by he just struggled along blindly, making no effort to keep in the path but only remembering that unless you want to freeze you must keep moving.

And then suddenly two arms reached out of the dark for him. He gave a great shriek. But a big laughing voice that was yet somewhat strangled, broken with tears, cried: "My little man! My little man!"

And it was dear Uncle John. Little John clung to him desperately, but his uncle, with the aid of the lantern, made short work of reaching home, where they found Dorothy with her face pressed against the pane, watching for them eagerly.

Once out of the wet clothes, Uncle John put an arm around the shoulders of the two children and said in a grave and sober voice that they had never heard before: "I don't quite know how to thank you two little people. If it had not been for your bravery and courage Uncle John would never have reached home. I was completely lost and, without a light, would not have been able to find my way."

Dorothy, cuddling close to him, said happily: "Now I guess we've paid you back a little for the good things you've done for us ever since mamma and papa died, and I'm so glad we had the chance. But, please, Uncle John, the next time you get lost, do it in the daytime."

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Inez Smith, box 22, Walker, W. Va.
Arthula Cheek, R. F. D. 9, Burlington, N. C.
Mary Hayes, Randelman, N. C.
Lottie A. Phillips, R. F. D. 1, Beverly, W. Va.
Vivian Laing, R. F. D. 2., Box 71 Dayton, Washington.
Zell Cain, box 201, Glenville, W. Va.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

CHRISTMAS CLEARING HOUSE

Here are some Christmas hints from one who loves Christmastide. I wonder how many sisters want to make many little gifts and have but few pennies to spare for them. While I rock baby to sleep my fingers are flying, making love gifts. I am making dainty little ties, both embroidered and crocheted. The embroidered ones are made from ends of pure linen two inches wide and four inches long. I put scallops around them and finish them with eyelets and two long buttonholes in the middle through which I draw velvet ribbon or chiffon. The crocheted one I make a ring of single crochet about as large as a quarter and work in loops of crochet around it. Make two of these wheels and fasten them together. Make a rose by putting one set of scallops on another, put velvet on the under side of first rose and then through the second rose. I have made two warm coats for the little brothers; one of a white shawl that never was worn and the other from a brown broadcloth skirt, pressed and turned. They are warmer and will be much appreciated by their busy mother for play coats. Then I make waists for the mothers and aunts who are older and do not like to sew. A little embroidery makes simple cloth look more eleborate. Then the babies all need little dresses or prettily feather stitched skirts. For the young lady friends a dainty apron made of one yard of pretty lawn is appropriate. Cut off one foot and turn for a pocket, stitching in two places to make three pockets. Put on a band and trim with ribbon bows. The morning caps are so useful and becoming, made of a round piece of any kind of fine cloth with a ruffle of lace and elastic string in the hem. Trim them with ribbon. Christmas is a time of ribbon, so be generous with the ribbon on all presents. Well, these are practical and maybe old fashioned gifts, but I hope they may be of some help.—Mrs. G. B., of Mich.

Mrs. B. also adds the suggestion that a hyacinth or other bulb, potted and ready to bring to the light is a source of enjoyment to a shut-in. A rattle for baby can be made of tin covers of catsup bottles with a few pebbles put in them, cover with bright tissue paper and crochet over them with colored silk. "Don't forget, country sisters, that a dozen fresh eggs or a young chicken will be enjoyed by city friends," says Mrs. B., in closing.

MORE CHRISTMAS HINTS

Dear People—I am going to write my first letter to the Peace Page sisters, for they have helped me so much that I feel as though I should try to help them if I can. I would like to tell you all what I make for Christmas gifts which are very inexpensive and pretty and that is "breakfast caps" and very small "tea aprons." For the caps which should be a perfect round circle of 18 inches I use scraps and remnants of silk, net or any pretty pattern which may now be out of style for use in anything else. Make a double row of stitches on the edge to run bloomer rubber for the gathers, put a piece of lace on the edge, a bunch of tiny rosebuds, or other small flowers entwined with a little bit of ribbon or maline at the left front. Behold, you have a very dainty gift. For the aprons I use the very thinnest material, a half yard makes two aprons and cut out a heart-shaped pattern just large enough to cover the front of the dress, stamp on the goods two or three bow knots which are worked in shadow work, scallop the edges if you like, or put on lace and ribbon with little rosettes for the ties, and behold there is another pretty gift. I hope this letter will help some one. —Mrs. C. C. S., of Kansas.

OUR COOK BOOK

Stewed Macaroni.

Break the macaroni into two-inch pieces and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and put in a serving dish in layers sprinkled with grated cheese, bits of butter, salt and pepper. When all has been put into the dish set it into the oven or if the dish will not bear the heat set it in a pan of boiling water, and when the cheese is melted the macaroni is ready to serve.—A. C. of Wisconsin.

Spanish Rice.

Boil two cupfuls of rice in well-salted water for 20 minutes; then drain. Chop quite fine one green pepper after discarding the seeds, as these make it too hot; two medium sized onions, three ripe tomatoes. Mix these with three-quarters of a pound of hamburger steak and the rice, place in a buttered baking dish, dot with butter on top and bake about 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Western Chili Sauce.

Chop very fine six large green peppers, from which the seeds and white pulp have been removed, and four large onions. Cut into small pieces 24 large ripe tomatoes. Put these all into a kettle, mix thoroughly and add three tablespoonfuls of salt, eight tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, six cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and one of cloves, also one ounce of mustard seed. Boil gently one hour and seal in pint jars.

Baked Corn and Tomatoes.

Use equal quantities of sweet corn cut from the cob and raw tomatoes peeled and sliced. To each pint add three tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of sugar, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix the seasoning with the corn and tomatoes and put the corn, tomatoes and crumbs into a buttered baking dish, dotting the crumbs with butter. Spread buttered crumbs on top and bake half an hour. Corn left over from dinner can be used up in this manner.

POETS' CORNER

THE LETTER THAT CAME TOO LATE

The following beautiful and touching lines were written during the war by Col. W. S. Hawkins, an officer in the Confederate army. The "dead comrade" alluded to was a young Georgian who, when the war broke out, was engaged to be married to one of the most beautiful and brilliant belles of Savannah, and the letter referred to was written by this young lady to her lover. It showed unmistakable evidence that the flame of love had ceased to burn for him, and indicated in a manner too plain to misunderstand that the heart which had promised to love and be true forever, had already yielded to the blandishments of another. It was a cold, cruel, heartless letter, altogether different from any that she had written him; it spoke of brilliant balls she had lately attended, and dwelt with ill-concealed rapture upon the innumerable perfections of a certain colonel she had met, telling of his exquisite manners, graceful dancing, marvelous conversational powers, etc., and closed with the chilling words, "Respectfully, etc., Virginia." This letter was received a few hours after the death of him to whom it was written.

Your letter, lady, came too late,
For Heaven had claimed its own;
Ah, sudden change—from prison bars
Unto the great white throne!
And yet I think he would have stayed
To live for his disdain,
Could he have read the careless words
Which you have sent in vain.

So full of patience did he wait,
Through many a weary hour,
That o'er his simple soldier faith
Not even death had power.
And you—did others whisper low
Their homage in your ear?
As though among that shallow throng
His spirit had a peer!

I would that you were by me now,
To draw the sheet aside,
And see how pure the look he wore
The moment when he died.
The sorrow that you gave him
Had left its weary trace,
As 'twere the shadow of the cross,
Upon his pallid face.

"Her love," he said, "could change for me,
The winter's cold to spring."
Ah! trust of fickle maiden's love,
Thou art a bitter thing.
For when these valleys bright, in May,
Once more in blossoms wave,
The northern violets shall blow
Above his humble grave.

Your dole of scanty words has been
But one more pang to bear,
For him who kissed unto the last
Your tress of golden hair.
I did not put it where he said,
For when the angels come,
I would not have them find the sign
Of falsehood in the tomb.

I've read your letter, and I know
The wiles that you have wrought
To win that noble heart of his,
And gained it—cruel thought!
What lavish wealth men sometimes give
For what is worthless, all;
What manly bosoms beat for them
In folly's falsest thrall!

You shall not pity him, for now
His sorrow has an end;
Yet would that you could stand with me
Beside my fallen friend.
And I forgive you for his sake,
As he—if it be given—
May e'en be pleading grace for you
Before the court of Heaven.

Tonight the cold winds whistle by,
As I my vigil keep
Within the prison dead-house, where
Few mourners come to weep.
A rude plank coffin holds his form,
Yet death exalts his face,
And I would rather see him thus
Than clasped in your embrace.

Tonight your home may shine with lights,
And ring with merry song,
And you be smiling, as your soul
Had done no deadly wrong;
Your hand so fair that few would think
It penned these words of pain,
Your skin so white—would God your heart
Were half as free from stain!

A STARRY NIGHT FOR A RAMBLE

I like a game of croquet,
Or bowling on the green;
I like a little boating
To pull against the stream.
But of all the games I love the best,
To fill me with delight,
I like to take a ramble
Upon a starry night.

Chorus.
A starry night for a ramble,
In a flowery dell;
Thro' the bush and bramble,
Kiss and never tell.

Talk about your bathing,
Or strolling on the sands,
Or some unseen veranda,
Where gentle zephyr fans;
Or rolling home in the morning, boys,
And very nearly tight,
Could never beat a ramble
Upon a starry night.

I like to take my sweetheart—
"Of course you do," said he—
And softly whisper in her ear,
"How dearly I love thee!"
And when you picture to yourself
The scenes of such delight,
You'll want to take a ramble
Upon a starry night.

Some will choose a velocipede,
And others take a drive,
And some will sit and mope at home,
Andsome will sit and mope at home,
Half dead and half alive;
And some will choose a steamboat,
And others even fight,
But I'll enjoy my ramble
Upon a starry night.

THE SHIP THAT NEVER RETURNED

On a summer day, when the waves were rippled
By the softest, gentlest breeze,
Did a ship set sail, with a cargo laden
For a port beyond the seas;
There were sweet farewells,
There were loving signals,
While a form was yet discerned.
Tho' they knew it not, 'twas a solemn parting,
For the ship she never returned.

Chorus.
Did she ever return?
No, she never returned.
Her fate is yet unlearned,
Though for years and years
There were fond hearts watching
For the ship that never returned.

Said a feeble lad to his anxious mother,
I must cross the wide, wide seas,
For they say perchance in a foreign climate
There is health and strength for me.
'Twas a gleam of hope in a maze of danger,
Her poor heart for her youngest yearned,
Yet she sent him forth with a smile and blessing,
In the ship that never returned.

Only one trip, said a gallant seaman,
As he kissed his weeping wife,
Only one more bag of this golden treasure,
And it will last us all through life.
Then I'll spend my days in my cozy cottage
And enjoy the rest I've earned,
But, alas, poor man, for he sailed as the commander
Of the ship that never returned.

POEMS REQUESTED

The Little Old Log Cabin by the Stream.

Uncle Sam's Valentine to Columbia (published in the Columbia about 12 years ago).

Vicksburg Is Taken. (An old war song.)

The Lighthouse Keeper's Daughter.

The Lone Trail, by John Gervies or Gervins, a recent Canadian poet.

The California Emigrant.

Only a Message from Home Sweet Home.

There'll Come a Time.

How Sweet the Thoughts of Our Childhood.

Sick Women

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured many cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are five letters from southern women which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

Elliston, Va.—"I feel it my duty to express my thanks to you and your great medicine. I was a sufferer from female troubles and had been confined in bed over one third of my time for ten months. I could not do my housework and had fainting spells so that my husband could not leave me alone for five minutes at a time.

"Now I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. Whenever I see a suffering woman I want to tell her what these medicines have done for me and I will always speak a good word for them."—Mrs. ROBERT BLANKENSHIP, Elliston, Montgomery Co., Va.

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was troubled with hot flashes, weak and dizzy feelings, backache and irregularities. I would get up in the morning feeling tired out and not fit to do anything.

"Since I have been taking your Compound and Blood Purifier I feel all right. Your medicines are worth their weight in gold."—Mrs. GASTON BLONDEAU, 1541 Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

Wauchula, Fla.—"Some time ago I wrote to you giving you my symptoms, headache, backache, bearing-down, and discomfort in walking, caused by female troubles.

"I got two bottles of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash and that was all I used to make me a well woman.

"I am satisfied that if I had done like a good many women, and had not taken your remedies, I would have been a great sufferer. But I started in time with the right medicine and got well. It did not cost very much either. I feel that you are a friend to all women and I would rather use your remedies than have a doctor."—Mrs. MATTIE HODNOT, Box 406, Wauchula, Florida.

LETTER FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done wonders for my mother, daughter and myself.

"I have told dozens of people about it and my daughter says that when she hears a girl complaining with cramps, she tells her to take your Compound."—Mrs. MARY A. HOCKENBERRY, 712 N. 3rd St., Martinsburg, W. Va.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

Newport News, Va.—"About five years ago I was troubled with such pains and bloating every month that I would have to go to bed.

"A friend told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I soon found relief. The medicine strengthened me in every way and my doctor approved of my taking it.

"I will be glad if my testimony will help some one who is suffering from female weakness."—Mrs. W. J. BLAYTON, 1029 Hampton Ave., Newport News, Va.

Why don't you try this reliable remedy?

Old Folks

Young or Old!

No matter whether you are a man or a woman, twenty years old or seventy, all you need do is send your full name and address on the coupon printed at the bottom of this page, and it will be sent to you, without a penny from you. Age is *no barrier to health,* and this offer is open to all Old People, as well as middle-aged and young men and women. We want to send every elderly person a full-sized one dollar box of Bodi-Tone on twenty-five days trial, the same as we send it to the young and middle-aged, all at our own risk and expense, to prove how Bodi-Tone acts in ailments of the old as well as the young, to prove what it does for persons suffering from bodily weakness and ailments, whether from age or otherwise. *This trial offer is open to all men and women,* freely, generously, without reservation or limitation. Thousands of persons, old and young, have sent for Bodi-Tone on trial, without paying a penny, and found it put new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new vim in their muscles and new vitality into every vital function, and we want *you* to try it, no matter what your age, to see if it will not do as much for you.

All you need do is to say "I Want to Try It" and a dollar box will be handed out to you.

It makes no difference who, where or what you are, Bodi-Tone takes all the risks, and asks no pay if it does not benefit. You don't need to write a long letter, don't need to fill out any tiresome blanks, don't need to send any money or stamps. We don't ask to know your ailment and you need not write a word about it. All troubles originate in the body, and *Bodi-Tone sets the body right.* All you need do is clip out the coupon, which says "I Want to Try Bodi-Tone," fill in your name and address, and we will send Bodi-Tone to you. This is how Bodi-Tone wants to be tried by old and young, this is how it wants to prove its curative powers. We are glad to send it to you without a penny, glad to give you a chance to try it, to learn about this medicine which has brought new health and vigor to so many sick, suffering and feeble persons, old and young, glad to show you how health can be created at all ages with the right medicine, made from the right ingredients. If Bodi-Tone benefits you as it has benefited thousands, pay us a dollar for it. If you are not satisfied, don't pay a penny. We won't ask for pay or dun you, for we leave it all to you. Clip out the coupon, *and send for it today.*

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body,* and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. Bodi-Tone makes all of the body help in the cure by restoring *tone* to each and every part. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick; this is the way it cures disease and makes healthy bodies; this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and new strength.

Not a Patent Medicine

Bodi-Tone is not a Patent Medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit and efficiency.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with opium, cocaine, morphine or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives Life and Energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. A *remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.*

All for Health

Each one of these valuable ingredients serves to assist, to help, to build upon the others' work. Each adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. They are used because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we invented, for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, for the curative forces Bodi-Tone uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body. Many of its ingredients are regularly prescribed by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combination with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives Bodi-Tone the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies. That is why we want to send you a box on trial, as soon as you write for it, for we know you will find it different and superior.

You Need It Now

If you are tired of ceaseless doctor bills and wearied of continual dosing without results, *you need Bodi-Tone right now.* If your local doctor has done you no real good, if you have given him a chance to do what he can and the ordinary medicinal combinations he used have failed, give this modern, scientific combination of special remedies a chance to show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women with chronic ailments, who had tried physicians and specialists at home and elsewhere without getting permanent benefit, and for this reason all chronic sufferers are invited to *try it for twenty-five days at our risk.*

Bodi-Tone offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for,—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby preventing a continuance of Rheumatic poison and putting new activity into muscles, nerves and joints. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any Female ailment, for its toning properties have been found to be especially valuable in all such ailments.

All elderly men and women should use Bodi-Tone, even though they have no serious trouble bothering them, and feel strong and healthy for their age. Bodi-Tone acts as a "body tonic" for the aged, helping to renew the blood, steady the nerves and promote a good appetite. It aids in digestion, elimination and other important functions and causes sound and refreshing sleep, which is so much needed by all old people. Its special action in the Kidneys is helpful to any elderly person, whether or not there be any known Kidney trouble. Repeated failures to get any real benefit from the ordinary medicines have caused many old folks, variously afflicted, to believe that all kinds of sickness and disease is a necessary part of old age, but the success of Bodi-Tone proves how good health may be enjoyed even during advanced years.

We Take All Risk

Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking. Why keep on suffering, when by clipping the coupon, filling in your name and address and mailing it to us, you can get a twenty-five days' treatment of this great remedy which has already restored thousands to health, which folks everywhere are talking about. It just costs a stamp and you don't pay a penny unless it benefits you. You take no chances, for the value and curative powers of Bodi-Tone have been amply proven by three years of glorious cures. It is no longer a new remedy, but a remedy with a history—a history of cures that has astonished the doctors and delighted the sick. It has been tested in thousands of cases, covering various ailments in both sexes, at all ages.

Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Stomach trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have thoroughly tested Bodi-Tone and fully proven its great remedial value in such disorders.

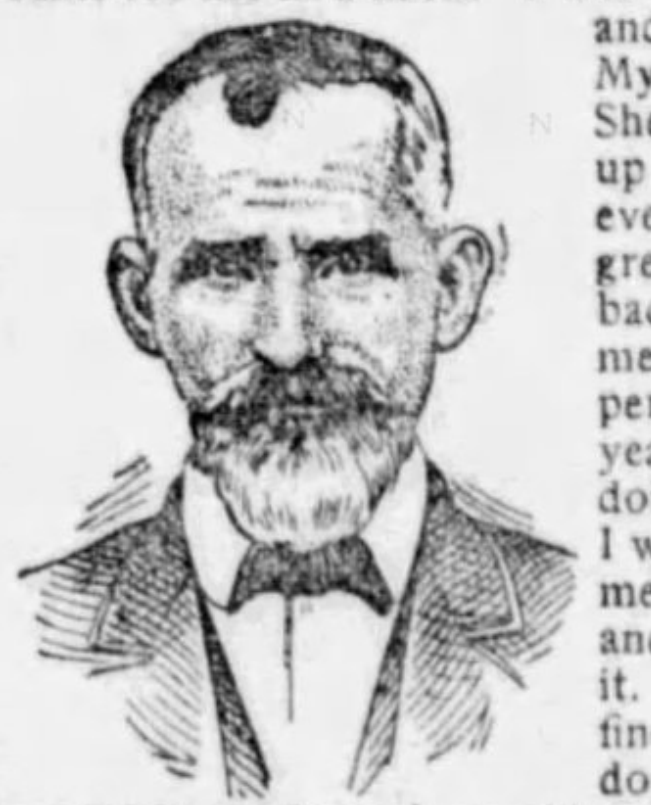
Their experiences have proven beyond a shadow of doubt that the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is a *real aid to nature.* Many who were for years in poor health and tried most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* the others combined. Others who had suffered for many months and many for years, trying many doctors and specialists, found their first real benefit in Bodi-Tone, after all else had failed and hope was almost gone. It goes to the root in the body and cures because its work is rational and thorough, the only kind that makes cures permanent—built on a solid foundation. Read the reports on this page, then send for a box and try it.

An Aged Couple's Remarkable Experience

CAMERON, W. VA.—About fifteen months ago I was taken with a Diarrhoea. I called the doctor after I was bothered for a number of days and he pronounced it Chronic Inflammation of the Bowels. I doctored with him for three months without any relief, when something went wrong with my Kidneys. I called in another doctor, but got no better. I lost twelve pounds in weight during the summer, and could neither eat nor sleep. Oh, how I suffered. At last I sent for a box of Bodi-Tone. I took three doses the first day, and I have not been sick at my Stomach since. My Bowels got all right and gave me no more bother, and then, all at once, my Kidneys commenced to get better. I gained five pounds in the first three weeks. Today I can say that I haven't a pain left in my body and haven't had for a number of months. I am 77 years old. My husband has experienced equally good results. He had the Grippe and was a wreck when he began to use Bodi-Tone. We had to bring in the doctor all the time. The doctor would inject something in him and he would get easy for a little while. It was his Heart. He has not had a spell since he took Bodi-Tone. The people tell me I look ten years younger. MRS. JOHN MCGARY.

Stockman Cured of Chronic Pains in Chest, Back and Hips

REFUGIO, TEX.—I am 58 years old, and have spent half my life in camps as a stockman. In the summer of 1885 my wife came for me in a hack. I was eight miles from home, in camp, and could not get off my pallet. My back and hips were killing me. She got me home and I got fixed up so I could get around again, but ever since that time I have been a great sufferer from pains in my back and hips. My chest also gave me much pain. I could get no permanent relief for twenty-five years, although I was constantly doing something for my trouble. I want to say that this Bodi-Tone medicine has thoroughly cured me, and everyone around here knows it. I have no more pain and feel fine, altogether like a new man. I don't know when to quit work. I am feeding a few of my old mother cows (forty-two head), for it has been so dry here, and I am doing all the work myself. If I had not been taking Bodi-Tone I surely would not have been able to do it. Many folks who know how I have been are asking me how I can work so hard now, and I simply say to them that I got the right medicine at last. I want to say a few words about my wife's case. She has been bothered with Eczema for over twenty years. She has been treated by many good doctors, but got only temporary relief. She quit all other medicines and began taking Bodi-Tone. Her health is all right now. J. F. LINNEY.

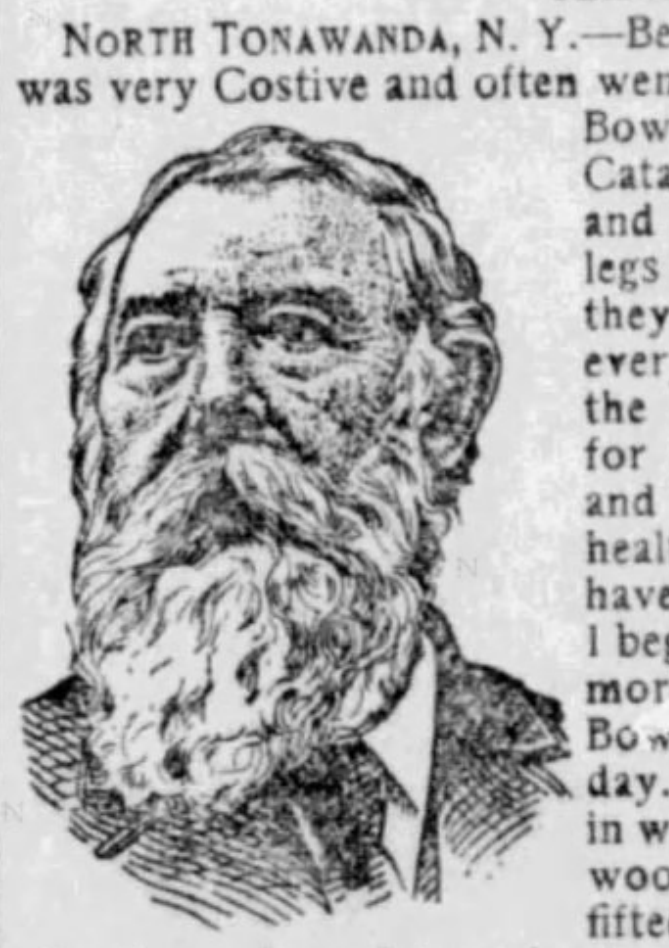


So Badly Run Down She Was Almost a Skeleton

COPLEY, OHIO.—I had Heart trouble for many years, also attacks of Liver trouble. A year ago, when I learned about Bodi-Tone, I had run down until I was almost a skeleton. I had such a distress in my chest and was so very nervous that I could not sleep. My tongue was so bitter and furry at night that I had to arise two or three times in the night to rinse my mouth. I had difficulty in breathing and would smother. I was then seventy-one years old, and had gone so far in my weakness that I had almost given up in despair and thought my time had come. I saw the Bodi-Tone advertisement and sent for a box. I had not taken all the first box before I found that I was getting so much better that I sent for more. This spring I feel and look ten years younger and weigh twenty-five pounds more than I did last year. I do all of my housework, including the washing, mow my lawn, tend my chicks, flowers and garden and make a good home for my husband and I give all the praise to Bodi-Tone. MRS. R. W. CAIN.

Constipation, Heartburn, Headaches And Cramping of Limbs

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.—Before I began to use Bodi-Tone I was very Costive and often went as long as five days without a Bowel passage. I had Heartburn, Catarrh, Headaches every few days and had Cramps in my arms and legs at night. Sometimes I thought they would kill me. I took almost everything I could get until I saw the Bodi-Tone trial offer and sent for a box. This was a year ago, and I have been enjoying good health all year. My old complaints have all left me; in fact, soon after I began to use Bodi-Tone I had no more Cramps or Heartburn and my Bowels were moving regularly every day. I gained about fifteen pounds in weight. I work every day in the wood-shop and feel as well as I did fifteen years ago. My acquaintances all ask me how I have kept so well at my age as I have been this year, and I tell them it is Bodi-Tone. JOHN B. ROBERTSON.



Doctors Said It Was All Off With the Old Man

OSWEGO, OREGON.—I am seventy-three years old, and had Catarrh of the Stomach and Bladder, Rheumatism and Heart Trouble for many years. I had such sharp, shooting pains that I thought they would kill me. I doctored for years, having had three of the best doctors in California and Oregon, but they did me no good. I bless the day that I saw the Bodi-Tone advertisement and sent for a box on trial. When I got it I was down in bed. My doctor said it would make no difference what I took, for I could not get any better. Well, that was over a year ago, and I am still alive and can split and saw wood and do a pretty fair day's work. The doctors said I had a slow heart, and I could not sleep on my left side for years, but now I lie down any way I happen to get into the bed and sleep until daybreak. The doctors used to inject morphine into me in the morning to kill the pain, but since I have used Bodi-Tone I have no pain. My feet and limbs used to swell clear to my knees, and my hands also, and now all is gone, along with the Rheumatism which I had for forty years. My Kidneys and Liver do not bother me and I can eat a good meal, although before using Bodi-Tone I was supposed to have one of the worst forms of Stomach trouble. My mouth used to get full of phlegm, so I would have to continually rinse it out, and that, too, is all gone. My last doctor had told the neighbors "It was all off with the old man," and when they saw me up and around again and looking so well they wanted to know what I was doing for myself, and I lost no time in telling them about Bodi-Tone. G. M. SIMMONS.

Young Married Woman Was Given Up To Die

WHITE PATH GA.—For three years I had been suffering with Kidney Trouble and Sick Headache. I had such a pain in my left side that it would almost kill me. Finally I got down in bed and had three of the best doctors in this county and they gave me up to die, and all my friends and people thought I was surely going to die. One of my cousins who had been taking Bodi-Tone then urged that I should use it, for the doctors were doing me no good and she had great faith in it. I began to take the tablets and it was just two weeks from the day I started to use them that I got up and walked, and it was Bodi-Tone that saved my life. I sent for more and it surely cured me. Now I do all of my housework, care for my children, milk three cows and do other chores. I often walk three miles to town and back, and I feel as well as I ever did in my life. It is all due to Bodi-Tone, and I bless the day that I began to use this wonderful remedy. I hope every sick person will learn about it. MRS. CORA BOATNER.

Missouri Minister Used It for Liver and Kidneys

KIRKWOOD, MO.—I heartily and conscientiously recommend Bodi-Tone, for I am quite sure it is all that is claimed for it. My troubles were of long standing. I have suffered with my Stomach for the greater part of my life, and ever since I can recollect my Secretions have been imperfect. I had Liver and Kidney trouble for more than twenty-five years, and Bronchitis and a soreness in the region of the Heart for several years. Bodi-Tone is the first medicine I have ever used that did not lose its good effects in a short time, making it necessary to turn to some other remedy. It has built me up more than any other remedy I have ever used, and I am greatly improved in every respect. I have not felt the pains about my Heart for a long time, and the Bronchitis does not bother me as it did. It is almost two years since I began its use. I recommended it to a sister in Mississippi, who was relieved of Rheumatism by using it. Such works as these, to my mind, are sufficient to justify its use by anyone who may be afflicted. REV. A. T. TIDWELL.

TRIAL COUPON

Clipped from Toledo Blade

Bodi-Tone Company,
Hoyne & North Aves., Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name ____________________
Town ____________________
State ____________________
Street or R. F. D. ____________________

Husband and Wife Trial Offer When this trial offer is read in a home where husband and wife are both ailing and need Bodi-Tone, we will send TWO BOXES on trial, with the understanding that each will use a box and pay us $1.00 each if benefited. In such cases this coupon should be signed with the husband's name, followed by the words "and wife." Write name in this way and we will know *two boxes are wanted for husband and wife,* which is the only way we ever send two boxes on trial.

MOOSE SHOWING ELATES COLONEL

Says He's Greatly Encouraged With Finishing in Second Place.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Encouraged over the Bull Moose ticket landing in second place in the presidential fight, Col. Roosevelt started with his leaders yesterday to lay out the future of the Progressive party. The ex-president found intense consolation in the results as they came to him at Sagamore Hill.

"The fight is going on and we are bound to win," was the colonel's rosy view of it.

In consultation with Gov. Johnson, George W. Perkins, Frank Munsey and Gifford and Amos Pinchot at Sagamore Hill Roosevelt expressed himself vigorously as to the purpose of the party in the immediate future. The ex-president pointed to the heavy vote polled by the Progressives, spoke of the states they had carried bodily with Illinois and Pennsylvania as the shining stars, and argued that the whole outcome portended victory ahead for the third party.

"In fact," said the colonel to his conferees, "the Progressive party has superseded the Republican party. All we need to do is to keep steadily on with the fight and we will win."

The colonel and his leaders discussed methods of keeping up the progressive organization. As an outcome of the conference, it is expected that a call will be sounded for a general gathering of Bull Moose leaders within the next few days.

When the ex-president was seen at Sagamore Hill he was in fine spirits.

"In a day or so," he said, "I shall have a statement ready, going into the significance of the vote we have polled and outlining our plans for the future. I would do it now if we knew exactly the results in all states. Minnesota, for instance, appears to have gone for me, but the Democrats are claiming it. In some of the southern states we have polled a strong vote. I want all the returns before I speak."

The Progressive leaders want the colonel to remain at the head of the party, but Roosevelt has not given his word that he will do so. The next important fight in which the party will engage is that of 1914, when a new house of representatives will be elected The scheme, as outlined at the Sagamore Hill conference last night, is for the Bull Moose party to put up candidates in every district.

Gov. Johnson hurried from Sagamore Hill after the conference with the colonel, saying he intended keeping up the scrap.

"I am going back to California to get back into the harness," he observed placidly. Asked what he thought of the overturn of the Bull Moose party in his own state, the governor snapped his jaws with a brusque, "I've got no opinion about it."

ALLIES ARE PRAISED

Military Expert Writes on Balkan War.

New York, Nov. 8.—The forthcoming issue of the Journal of the Military Institution of the United States, published on Governor's Island by officers of the army, will contain an analysis of the military organizations of Turkey and the Balkan states by Brigadier General John N. Allison.

General Allison estimates that the Turkish army, with a "paper strength" of 1,350,000 men, was able to put not more than 600,000 soldiers in the field. The war strength of the allies he places at 680,000, of whom Bulgaria furnishes 350,000; Servia, 180,000; Greece 100,000, and Montenegro 50,000.

The Balkan states have given the world a tremendous lesson in rapid and complete mobilization, General Allison thinks, while the secrecy with which the movement was accomplished is unprecedented. He gives much space to the work of the artillery and cavalry, which he declares have played a large part in the success of the allies. Of the manner in which the Balkan states took the field, he says:

The movements of the widely separated allied armies up to the present time, beginning with the probably somewhat premature dash of impetuous little Montenegro, would indicate the direction by one controlling mind of a skillfully conceived and thoroughly understood plan of campaign. And the expedition and complete secrecy with which the four armies were mobilized and actually put into the field with scarcely a suspicion in the minds of watchful European diplomats probably stands without precedent in history."

WOMAN IS NAMED ELECTOR

Washington Elects Mrs. Scott to Vote for Roosevelt.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Helen B. Scott, of Tacoma, whose name as presidential elector was at the top of the victorious Progressive ticket, probably will be chairman of the Washington electors who will cast seven votes for Theodore Roosevelt in the electoral college. She is a prominent club woman and charity worker in Tacoma. She was the only woman on the state ticket to be elected. On the Socialist ticket women had the most important places. On the Republican ticket, Mrs. Josephine Preston, candidate for superintendent of public instruction, was defeated.

She Wants to be Mayor.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 8.—Taking advantage of the success of the woman suffrage amendment in Arizona, Mrs. James Loy yesterday filed her petition as candidate for mayor of Prescott on the Socialist ticket. The election occurs in January.

CARNEGIE ESCAPES TAXES

New York, Nov. 8.—Andrew Carnegie, who headed New York's tax roll, being assessed for $10,000,000, today swore off all his personal taxes, making affidavit that his obligations exceed his personal holdings by almost $5,000,000.

Carnegie is not dodging taxes, he says, but is merely declining to pay double taxes. The last legislature passed a law requiring the registration of all bonds and mortgages with the controller and subjecting them to a state tax. Last year Mr. Carnegie paid his taxes into the city treasury and this year the amount goes to the state.

Many other millionaires are expected to follow Carnegie's example and the city will be a big loser.

JOHNSON ISSUES CALL TO MOOSE

Defeat No More Consequence Than Missing Train, He Says.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, defeated candidate for Vice President of the Progressive ticket, in Chicago yesterday on his way home to California, announced that the defeat was merely an incident of the Progressive fight and of "little more consequence to the ultimate success of earnest men than was the missing of a train."

Tired with his campaigning, but with determined bearing and unabated force, he sounded what he characterized as a "new call to the Moose" and therein gave the call to his followers to begin the fight for 1914 and 1916.

"We might express our determination in the words of Abraham Lincoln," he said. "All we have to do is to keep the faith; remain steadfast to the right. Stand by your principles. Stand by your guns and victory, complete and permanent, is sure at last.

"The lasting and permanent victory was won by progressives Tuesday in the crystalization of a great public sentiment founded upon a moral conception.

"That immediate success did not come to the candidates is of no consequence. The big thing has been accomplished. There's a new party in the nation that has come to stay, a new spirit in Americanism that means ultimately real progress, a new life in politics that marks a better natural existence.

"Progressives in every state have had their baptism of fire. They are unafraid still and will preserve their organizations everywhere.

"In common with all Americans we wish Mr. Wilson a successful and prosperous administration."

Governor and Mrs. Johnson and the governor's secretary, Alexander McCabe, left last night for California.

WOMEN PREFER SOCIETY TO WORKING ON FARM

Washington, Nov. 8.—A sharp arraignment of the farmer's wives and daughters of the country and incidentally their city sisters is contained in a report made today by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of production and distribution of the agricultural department. Although wages have risen steadily during 44 years, Mr. Holmes declares that the women of the present age have forgotten or are too proud to indulge in household work on the farm. The lure of "society" which has reached out to the farm, he says, is much to blame for the condition, which he describes as "acute."

"Country girls as well as city girls," says Mr. Holmes in reporting to Secretary Wilson, "seem to regard household labor for hire as undesirable. Joined with this fact is the other one that the women of the farmer's family are neither able nor willing to repeat the manual labor performances of their grandmothers on the farm."

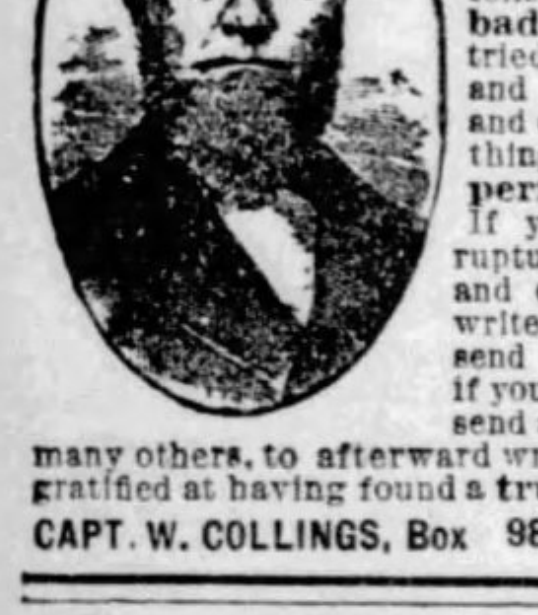
The raising of the standard of living on the farm, the report continues, is responsible in a measure for the women of the farm now engaging in "social functions," which the government expert holds to be "incompatible with the performance of household labor."

The passing of the old-time domestic industries is deplored and Mr. Holmes adds that "it is rare that one of the younger women know how to knit."

"Throughout large areas," he says, "the pride of the housewife in great stores of preserves, dried and pickled fruits, berries and vegetables, exists chiefly in history, and dependence is placed mostly upon the local store for the products of the cannery and the evaporator."

Within the period mentioned Mr. Holmes reports that wages paid to men laborers on the farm have risen as high as 79 per cent and that harvest hands are now paid upwards of $20 a month with board. For the farm laborer who lives on the farm the year around Mr. Holmes declares the money paid does not represent the real value of his remuneration, for the "cost of living" virtually is solved for him.

RUPTURE SUFFERERS AHOY!



Let an old sea-captain's experience be of aid to you. My book will be sent which tells you all about how I was **badly ruptured,** how I tried trusses, etc., in vain and how, after all was said and done, I got hold of something which **quickly and permanently healed** me. If you want to be rid of rupture, lengthen your life and enjoy contentment, just write me for my book; I will send it with **Free Remedy** if you write now. You needn't send a cent. I want you, like many others, to afterward write that you are deeply gratified at having found a **true cure** at last. Address

CAPT. W. COLLINGS, Box 98H, Watertown, New York

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

Bulgarian Czar Wears Flannels.

At the first menace of war Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria sent to Paris on a secret mission one of the most faithful members of his staff. This personage was charged, not as one might think, with diplomatic negotiations with M. Poincare, nor with our great Parisian financiers, but to buy in one of our most important magazines of novelties, flannels for the protection of the precious body of his majesty during the rigors of the campaign. But events came on with such rapidity that this commissioner was urgently recalled and obliged to regain his post before he was able to complete his purchases. Therefore, he left his wife at Paris, charged to fulfill the delicate mission with which he had been intrusted. Thanks to the intelligent activity of this lady the imperial package was at last sent without delay to Sofia. These are French flannels and will permit the Czar Ferdinand to meet the rigors of a winter campaign without running the risk of catching cold.

The Bathing Habit.

At the Sanitary Institute congress in London a physician made the statement that even in England the practice of taking a daily bath is confined "principally to a type of graduates of public schools and to the early middle-aged men." The honor roll as to frequency of bathing he gave in this sequence: Scotchmen, Englishmen, American women, American men, Frenchmen and Germans.

Private Advice for Men

Vitality Restored by New Method

MANLY MEN ARE THE WORLD'S POWER TODAY.

The little book described below (which I gladly send free, sealed by mail, to any young or elderly man anywhere) contains in its 86 beautifully illustrated pages, everything a man need know with regard to certain strictly personal subjects, and as a guide through his entire life, from the delicate period of youth, when wholesome advice is most needed, on through early manhood to a ripe, vigorous, healthy old age. Over a million of these books have been thus distributed by me all over the world. Therefore, please use coupon below and get YOUR free copy by return mail. SANDEN CO., DISTRIBUTERS.

Do you know, my friend, that there is a wonderful new way to apply a certain, great, natural FORCE to your body, and by which you may, without effort, trouble or inconvenience, treat your own self in the privacy of your home for debility and lost vitality, without using a single drug or medicine? This great FORCE, as a restorer of vitality and as a means to overcome those weaknesses which result from indiscreitons and unnatural practices, is today being used all over the civilized world, and I give it as my honest opinion, based upon a vast observation and study, that any man anywhere, who leads a decent, manly life and who applies this marvellous FORCE in a scientific and rational way, can without employing a single drug, be restored again to a state of perfect, rugged health and vigor, without a remaining ache, pain or weakness.

As we all know, these various debilitating weaknesses handicap a man in every condition of life, while, on the other hand, a perfect specimen of vigorous, robust, lusty manhood is ever admired by both women and men alike, while, of course, it is certainly only such a man who can attain the really great successes of life. Therefore, I say to you, no matter what your size, whether you are small or large, no matter what your occupation, no matter whether you are a college graduate or working on the farm or in the factory, no matter whether you are young or elderly, it is all a question of your vigor and your vitality, and if I can give you a good, abundant supply of this same great power of VITAL FORCE, then it is easy to believe that I can completely restore your vigorous health, can overcome the evil effects of past indiscretions so you will be exactly the same in your influence over people, exactly the same in your manly bearing as other manly, strong-nerved, warm-blooded fellows of your acquaintance.

With an idea of attaining all this for you, I recommend you to investigate a simple little VITALIZING APPLIANCE of my invention, which I am now sending out in great numbers for use by men everywhere who need new manly strength. This little VITALIZER is very light, weighing only several ounces, and can be worn without any one suspecting that you are wearing it. You buckle it on your body upon going to bed and take it off mornings. Thus while you sleep it sends its wonderful power, which I call VITALITY or VITAL FORCE, into your blood, nerves and organs. Users say it takes pain and weakness out of the back upon one application, and further say 60 to 90 days' time is sufficient to restore a state of health, strength and vigor. I am not offering this VITALIZER here for sale, but want you to first send for my book that you may learn all about the whole wonderful subject, and why I get such quantities of testimonials from users everywhere telling of results after drugs completely and utterly fail.

NOTE—With special attachments my VITALIZER is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, nervousness and general ill health. Please write for book today, or, if near by, I should like you to call. Hours—9 to 6, Sundays excepted.

Use Coupon; Get Free Book

Remember, the little illustrated book which I send free, sealed by mail, as per coupon below, not only fully describes my VITALIZER, telling of a special offer by which you may get one on special terms for use in your own case, but contains a great fund of private advice for men, some good wholesome cautions, and a lot of general information that might be of value to you to the end of your days. Therefore, please write or call

T. B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Pres. Taft Names Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Taft today issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, setting aside November 28 for the observance of that day.

The Proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A proclamation: A God fearing nation like ours, owes it to the inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All-giver for the countless benefits it has enjoyed. For many years it has been customary at the close of the year for the national executive to call upon his fellow countrymen to offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them in the past and to unite in earnest suppliance for their continuance.

"The year now drawing to a close has been notably favorable to our fortunate land. At peace within and without, free from the perturbations and calamities that have afflicted other peoples; rich in harvests so abundant and industries so productive that the overflow of our prosperity has advantaged the whole world; strong in the steadfast conservation of the heritage of self-government bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers and firm in the resolve to transmit that heritage unimpaired but rather improved by good use to our children's children for all time to come, the people of this country have abounding cause for contented gratitude.

"Wherefore I, William Howard Taft, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of long established usages and in response to the wish of the American people, invite my countrymen, wheresoever they may sojourn, to join, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this month of November, in appropriate ascription of prayer and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion, and in humble prayer that His great mercies toward us may endure.

"In witness whereon, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

By the President: "Alvey A. Adee, acting Secretary of State."

POST OFFERED BRYAN?

Friend Says Wilson Tendered Him Head of Cabinet

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Nov. 7.—A local publication, edited by a close personal friend of William J. Bryan, makes this interesting announcement:

"The bulletin happens to know that Mr. Bryan was tentatively tendered the department of state by President-elect Wilson months ago. Whether he will accept is a question, but his friends are going to urge him to do so."

The editor, W. J. Dwyer, has long been one of Mr. Bryan's close friends. Mr. Bryan acted as best man at the editor's wedding in Philadelphia a few months ago. The statement is regarded by politicians as authoritative because of the close personal relations of Bryan and Dwyer.

LET ME PROVE THAT YOUR CATARRH OR ASTHMA CAN BE Cured FREE PACKAGE

If you suffer with CATARRH, or ASTHMA I want to send you, absolutely FREE, and without one penny expense to you, my "Wonderful Home Treatment," which is making so many extraordinary cures of chronic and acute cases. My remedy will surely cure you as it has hundreds of others, but do not take my word for it. Just send for FREE trial and be convinced.

Catarrh and Asthma are too serious to neglect. In the foul slimes of Catarrh and Asthma the germs of Consumption breed rapidly and the whole system is impaired and left open to the attacks of dangerous diseases. Horrible suffering results—days are one long torture and nights sleepless agony.

My remedy cleanses the system of impurities, stops the dripping in the throat, hawking, foul breath, head noises, loss of taste and smell, hoarseness, watery eyes, heals the scabs in the nose, prevents gasping for breath and sleepless nights.

Do not delay a moment but send now for FREE package and my book, both of which will be mailed in plain wrapper. MENTION YOUR DISEASE.

T. GORHAM, 88 Gorham Bldg., BattleCreek, Mich.

Sent FREE to MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality To Men.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial treatment of a most remarkable remedy is being mailed to all who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of LOST VITALITY have written him saying they are completely cured, therefore Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatment to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence, can now secure this curative treatment at home.

The remedy has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to cure the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 612, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating your age, most annoying symptom, and any other troubles you wish to be cured of, will bring one of his free trial treatments to you promptly, also literature and advice.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free treatment will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free treatment, carefully sealed in plain packages, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Nov. 12.—Wheat at the outset was a shade lower, taking its color from the lower continental markets. The fractional losses, however, were regained early in the day, placing the market steady at the previous day's close. The foreign political situation was reported improved, and there are indications of a heavy increase in the world's visible supply. Weather outlook in the northwest was unfavorable, but domestic statistics have a bearish influence which acts as a check to incipient bulges. Openings were down at a range of ⅛c to ¼c on all options.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 12.	Close Nov. 11.
Cash	1.08¼	1.08½	1.08	1.08	1.08½
Dec.	1.09¼	1.09½	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.09⅞
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅜	1.14⅛	1.14¼	1.14⅜
July	95	95¾	95	95⅝	95¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	62	62
Dec.	51½	52¼	51½	51⅞	51¾
May	51¼	51½	51⅛	51¼	51⅛
Juy	52¼	....	52	51⅞	52⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	34	34½
Dec.	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	34¼
May	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35⅝	35½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	10.72½	....	....	10.85	10.72½
Dec.	10.80	....	....	10.90	10.77½
May	10.87½	....	....	10.90	10.77½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	70	70½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.95	12.95
Dec.	....	....	....	13.00	13.00
Feb.	....	....	....	13.00	13.00
March	....	....	....	13.00	13.00
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.82½	1.80
Dec.	....	....	....	1.85	1.82½
March	....	....	....	1.95	1.90
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	88⅞	89½	88¾	88⅞	89¼
May	94¾	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	95
July	91	91⅜	90⅝	90¾	91
Corn—					
Dec.	50¼	50½	49¾	49⅞	50¼
May	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49¼	49½
July	50⅛	50⅛	49¾	49⅞	50¼
Oats—					
Dec.	31¾	31½	31	31	31⅞
May	33	33⅛	32¾	32¾	33
July	33	33⅛	32¾	32¾	33
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	90¼	90⅝
May	....	....	....	95½	90¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	84¾	85¼
May	....	....	....	90⅜	90¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	85	85¼
May	....	....	....	90¼	90¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Nov.	....	....	....	16.45	16.45
Jan.	18.45	18.55	18.42	18.50	18.42
May	18.15	18.20	18.10	18.10	18.05
Lard—					
Nov.	....	10.85	10.75	10.85	10.75
Jan.	10.42	10.52	10.42	10.47	10.42
May	10.17	10.22	10.17	10.17	10.15
Ribs—					
Nov.	....	....	....	10.40	10.37
Jan.	9.97	10.05	9.97	10.00	9.97
May	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.72

The Cuckoo Clock.

Indianapolis News.

What is to become of the cuckoo clock is a question now in France where the twenty-four-hour clock has been adopted in the railway service, and must needs be adopted by the hotels and inns, What is to be done with the bells? Are they to strike along in the twenties in the morning when the traveler will most enjoy his forty winks of sleep, the very cream of his slumber? It is feared by Swiss clockmakers that the innovation will mean death to the cuckoo. "Does any one suppose," inquires an anxious Swiss, "that this bird, so long a feature of the cozy chamber of the inn will be allowed to launch twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three consecutive calls. Surely the traveler will not suffer such a thing. He will hurt not anathemas alone, but his boots at the offender, and the cuckoo clock will be a thing of the past."

Royalty and Plutocracy.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, in spite of her age and her everlasting mourning, is fond of "chiffons, de fanfreluches et de falbalas" (frippery, bawbles and furbelows) in her beautiful old age. At her recent visit to Paris she said: "Ah, what artists are your dressmakers! Oh, if we had in my time dressed like that what a France should I have made; what fetes should I have given!" All at once a practical idea, worthy of an economical old lady came to her. She asked the price of these wonderful productions. When the figures were named, she repeated them and exclamed: "Oh, but it is ruinour. Think of it. When I was on the throne I never paid my courtouiere, Mme. Roger, more than 600 francs for a toilette that I was not reproached for it." It is true that we live in a republic, that we have empresses of finance, queens of petroleum and sugar, and that these dames smile with pity when they read in romances of other days that a woman of the empire gave 20,000 francs a year to her dressmaker.

The Death Watch.

There is a superstition connected with the death watch which, like most superstitions, is based upon the theory of probabilities. The death watch is usually heard in the spring of the year and a superstition runs to the effect that some one in the house will die within the year. Persons who are superstitious are never very strict in the interpretation of the predictions and therefore, whenever a person dies in the house or out of it, in the same room where the death watch was heard, or across the Atlantic, so that there be some kind of relationship, or even acquaintance, between the person who hears the omen and the person dying, the event is sure to be connected with the prophetic sounds of the insect.

Port of Pestilence.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, has well earned the name of the world's pestilential port. Yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, malaria, and other deadly diseases flourish amid bad sanitary conditions. The United States marine hospital service maintains a sanitary officer at Guayaquil to establish a system of quarantine and supervise all ships bound for Panama. The amount of fumigation done on this coast is extraordinary, much to the deterioration of the ship and cargo and the annoyance of the passengers. Each ship is provided with a Clayton machine and before entering Guayaquil is thoroughly disinfected with dioxide of sulphur.

Toledo Produce.

With but several exceptions the produce and fruit market is maintaining a steady tone with little change in values. Grape fruit has dropped below the $3.00 mark. Cases of the smaller sizes of the fruit are now being quoted at $2.75, while the larger sizes command $3. Fancy hot house tomatoes have risen from $1.50 to $1.75 @2.00 for 10 pound baskets. Other hot house offerings, such as cucumbers and wax beans, are unchanged at former quotations.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Dairy Butter.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34½@35c; solid pack, 33½@34c.

Process Butter—Per 30-lb. tubs, 27½c; rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 28c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18½@19c lb.; York state, 20c; brick, 21c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 23c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 33c; extra fancy, 36c; current receipts, 31c; storage, candled, 26½c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100-lb. sack, $1.00@1.10; bu., 50@60c; pickling, bu., $1.75@2.50; Spanish, crate, $1.50.

Celery—Michigan, bunch, 20@40c.

Cauliflower—Dozen, $1.50@1.75.

Cabbage—Home-grown, bbl., 75c; red, $1.00 bbl.

Cucumbers—Boston hot house, $1.50 dozen.

Tomatoes—Fancy hot house, 10-lb. baskets, $1.75@2.00.

Wax Beans—Fancy hot house, hamper, $1.50 @2.00; fancy green beans, $1.75 per crate.

Mang Peppers—Florida, $3.50 per case.

Egg Plant—Dozen, $1.00@1.25.

Cranberries—Bu., $2.00@2.50; Oak Bog, bbl., $6.00; Late Howes, bbl., $8.25.

Squash—Ton, $10.00@12.00.

Potatoes—Eastern, 165-lb. sack, $1.50; home grown, bu., 40@45c.

Sweet Potatoes—Bbl., Virginia, $1.85; bu., 85c; Jersey, bu., $1.35@1.45; bbl., $2.50@3.75; Jersey, hamper, 65c.

Turnips—Bu., 40c.

Parsley—Doz., 15c.

Onions—Green, 8c.

Beets—Bu., 35c.

Parsnips—Bu., 65c.

Radishes—16c.

Carrots—Bu., 35c.

Spinach—Box, 30c.

Brussels Sprouts—Qt., 18c.

Rutabaga, bu., 40c.

Vegetable Oyster—Dozen, 30c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.50.

Oranges—Valencia, $3.50@4.50; fancy Mexican, $3.00@3.50 box; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.00 per box.

Grape Fruit—Case, $2.75@3.00.

Apples—Northern Spys, $3.00 bbl.; Kings, $3 blb.; Snow Apples, $2.75 bbl.; Bellflower, $2.75 bbl.; Phoenix, $2.75 bbl.; Greenings, $2.75 bbl.; Hubbardson, $2.75 bbl.; Tallman Sweets, $2.50 bbl.

Crabapples—Siberian, bu., $1.00@1.25.

Quinces—Bu., $1.25@1.50.

Pears—Keiffer, bu., 65c.

Grapes—Malaga, bbl., 48 to 50 lbs., net, $4.00 @5.00; home-grown, ½ bu. basket, 35c; York state pony Concords, 11@12c; pony Niagaras, 12c; 8 lb. Climax basket, 16c Catawba, 4c lb.

Lemons—California, $6.25.

Limes—Per 100, $1.25.

Figs—Turkish, 13@18c.

Dates—Persian, bulk, lb., 7c.

California deciduous fruit—Tokay grapes, 28-lb. box, $1.25@1.50.

Pineapple—Case $4.25.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9½@10c; calves, 13c.

Chickens, live, 11c; broilers, 11c.

Ducks (live), 14c; geese, 13c; turkeys, 18c.

Yearling lambs, 10@11c; prime sheep, 5@8c; spring lambs, 12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 13@15c; light, 8c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—7@10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 12.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 34½@35c a pound; prints, 35½@36c; firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 31@31½c; process extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; dairies, fancy, 27½@28c; do choice, 25½@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 20½@22c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 19@20c; do. choice, 18@18½c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 17@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 23@24c; do. choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do. choice, 18c; block, 20@21c; imported fancy, 33@34c; do. choice, 31@32c; hand cheese, 80c a box; Roquefort, 45c a pound. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 32c a dozen; do. seconds, 22c; refrigerator extras, 25c; do. firsts, 23½c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 13½@14c a pound; springers, 13½@14c; light chickens, 10@12c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 16½@17c. Apples—Ohio, 40@75c a bu.; per barrel, $1.25@2.50; western, box, $1.00@1.65; bulk, 50@75c. Potatoes—Jobbing, best stock, 60@65c; store, 65@70c; car lots, 50@57c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 12.—Flour quiet and barely steady. Wheat—Opening a shade easier on lower Liverpool cables and bearish northwest statistics, wheat soon recovered on the Budapest advance and supporting orders from commission houses; December, 96@97 1-16c. Pork steady. Beef firm. Lard steady. Raw sugar steady;

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 12.—Wall street.—The improvement in the foreign markets was directly reflected in the strength of the local stock exchange at today's opening, Canadian Pacific gained 2¼, St. Paul 1¼ and gains of a full point were made by Steel, Union Pacific, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Smelting, Amalgamated Copper and some other issues of lesser importance. Among the few noteworthy declines were International Paper preferred, North American, Seaboard Air Line preferred and Southern Railway, which lost over a point each.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cotton futures opened steady; November, 11.48c bid; December, 11.72c; January, 11.84c; February, 11.92c; March, 12.02c; May, 12.05c; July, 12.09c; August, 11.95c bid; September, offered, 11.85c; October, 11.50c bid.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 3 to 5 points and sold 13 to 16 points net higher right after the call on somewhat better cables than expected, reassuring advices as to the political situation abroad, covering by some of yesterday's sellers and re-buying by old bulls. There was heavy outside liquidation and realizing, however, which soon weakened prices, and the market was very nervous and unsettled during the middle of the morning with the active months selling 3 or 4 points under the closing figures of last night. Trading was extremely active and the selling became general on the break.

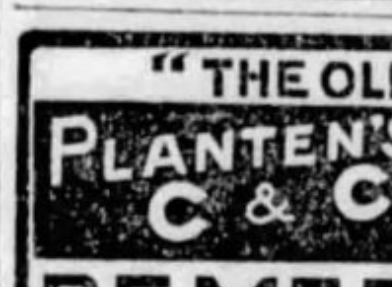
Below 12 cents for the spring months, demand became more active, while it looked as if the outside liquidation was subsiding to some extent and the market developed a steadier tone on Bullish southern spot advices and reports that mills were buying on the decline. Prices rallied 14 or 15 points from the lowest and while fluctuations were irregular late in the forenoon, active months ruled about 9 to 10 points net higher at midday. Spot quiet; middling uplands 12.20c; nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 103,000 bales, against 100,743 last week and 105,085 last year. For the week 490,000 against 497,081 last week and 456,235 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 49,260 against 40,095 last year; at New Orleans, 15,519 against 13,386 last year and at Houston 33,091 against 24,194 last eyar.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Nov. 12.—The domestic wool market is showing less activity, but values hold firm in nearly all lines. Considerable Montana, both graded and in original bags, has changed hands recently, with choice staple bringing 25c. Ohio fleeces are quiet, but holders demand something over 30c for one-quarter blood, while washed Delaine sells at 34c. Some sales of Michigan fleeces are reported with half-bloods fetching 27@28c. Texas wools are stronger but in little demand, while the California product is fairly active.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.



Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

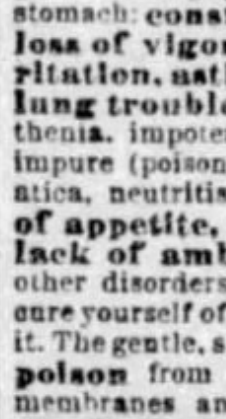
"THE OLD RELIABLE"

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

REMEDY FOR MEN

TOBACCO HABIT

Conquered in 3 days.



I offer a genuine, guaranteed Remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco** or **snuff.** One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other nine it is **poisonous** and seriously **injurious to health,** causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas, belching, **gnawing,** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neutritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** enervation, lassitude, **lack of ambition,** falling out of hair, baldness and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by merely stopping—don't do it. The gentle, safe, agreeable way is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving.

STOP RUINING YOUR LIFE

BOOK FREE You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method.** Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Remedy** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars including my **book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit** mailed in plain wrapper, **free.** Don't delay. Keep this: show to others. This adv't may not appear again. Address: **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., B 490, New York, N. Y.**

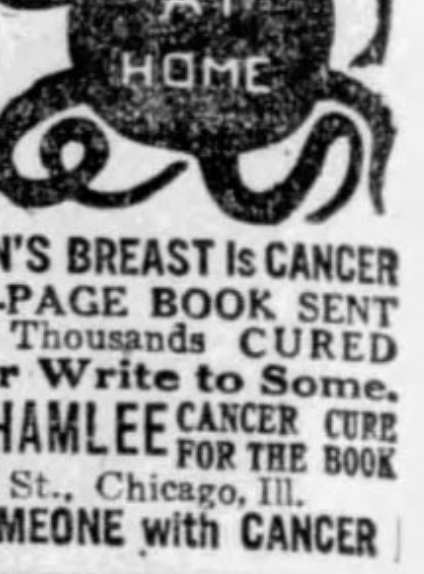
CANCER IN WOMAN'S BREAST

BEGINS a small LUMP LIKE THIS and ALWAYS POISONS DEEP in the ARMPIT AND KILLS QUICKLY

I Will Give $1000 if I Fail to Cure

Also $1000 or Excel Any Other Dr. Living

No Knife or Pain—No Pay Until Cured Written Guarantee



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3 Day Painless Plaster Wonderful Discovery

Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the LIP, FACE or BODY long IS CANCER.

ANY HARD LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and very poisonous. 120-PAGE BOOK SENT FREE. Testimonials of Thousands CURED after others failed. See or Write to Some.

Write to DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEE CANCER CURE FOR THE BOOK

AB 36 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

KINDLY MAIL this to SOMEONE with CANCER

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address.

W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, **my home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. **Men cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know from **experience** we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will **cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 **cts. a week,** or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely **free,** in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book **"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You **must have an operation,"** you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my **home remedy.** It cures **all, old or young.** To **mothers of DAUGHTERS,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, **also the book.** This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8 - - - NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

"By their fruits ye shall know them"

I Guarantee to Cure

ECZEMA

DR. J.E. CANNADAY THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA

For years I have been treating and curing thousands of cases of ECZEMA. And when I say CURED I mean stay cured. This disease is also called Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Itch, Weeping Skin, Milk Crust, Pruritus. These are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

Send for FREE Trial

If you are a sufferer I want to send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my Wonderful Treatment—just to show you that you need it. It is yours for the asking. No matter if you have taken patent medicines, or used lotions and salves until you are disgusted—no matter how badly you are suffering—or how old and chronic your case may be—or how many doctors have treated you without success, I honestly believe I can help you if you will but let me.

I HAVE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED OVER 40,000 CASES

of ECZEMA after other doctors have failed. I can easily afford to say to you—**Do not pay me one cent** until you can say with a glad heart that you are thoroughly satisfied. What fairer offer can be made? What more can I say to induce you to take my treatment? At least send for my FREE TRIAL and then judge it. You must not continue to suffer with ECZEMA, with its awful itch and suffering which never seems to stop, and with scratching and scratching only makes it worse. Each day brings forth the same misery and suffering. But the progress of ECZEMA, in most cases, can be stopped quickly and you can be cured if you will act now before it is too late.

I have refused to treat scores and scores of cases of ECZEMA because it was too late and I knew I could not help them.

What Is ECZEMA? Eczema is a disease undoubtedly of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great that the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

AS THEY WERE IN 1905. ***AS THEY WERE IN 30 DAYS AND ARE TODAY.***

This is an exact photograph of the hands of Mrs. B. F. Wright, Clinton, Mo., as her hands were when my full treatment was ordered on November 8, 1905. She could not even button a button, or take a mouthful of food and in fact was a complete invalid. By moving the fingers pus would ooze out from the arm nearly to the elbow. Remember that Mrs. Wright could not hold a pen at all, and read what her sister says after FIVE DAYS' use of my full Eczema course:

Dr. Cannaday, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sir:—My sister, Mrs. Wright, is improving wonderfully. The swelling has nearly all gone out of her hands and she can use them quite a good deal. They don't pain her at all. Her general health is better. Therefore, we are awfully well pleased with her improvement.

510 S. Orchard St. Mrs. Daisy Ingram.

Clinton, Mo., Nov. 8, 1911.

Dear Dr. Cannaday:—If you will remember it was just seven years ago today since you took the photograph of my hands, which shows the terrible condition they were in. I had eczema for 12 years, and have spent $200 with eight doctors, and the photograph shows the condition I was in. I had failed to get even relief with anything that I had ever used, but your treatment gave me relief immediately; was so cooling and healing, and caused no pain. In 30 days I was well, and when I remember the agony I suffered I cannot praise you too highly, and I want you to know I remember you. Thanking you, I remain,

Very truly,

Mrs. B. F. Wright.

A Few Letters from Grateful Patients

Space does not permit reproducing more of them, but when you send for my FREE TRIAL, I will also send you my 144-page book—What Eczema Is—The Cause and the Cure—with actual photographs of sufferers before and after taking my treatment, showing how terrible Eczema is and how quickly it can be cured.

Cured of Eczema of the Scalp

Lamar, Mo., Jan. 11, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Cannaday's treatment for eczema and am thankful to say that I have been entirely cured. I had a bad case of eczema of the scalp about five years' standing. I tried almost every remedy for eczema that I heard of and doctored with medical and osteopath doctors both, without relief. After I had about given up of ever being cured, a friend told me to write to Dr. Cannady. I ordered full course of his treatment and took it exactly as he told me. I am now completely cured. If anyone suffering from this dreadful disease will give Dr. Cannady's treatment a thorough trial, I know that they will never regret it.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) (Miss) L. O. Michael.

Eczema 19 Years

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 10, 1909.

Dr. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Doctor:—I take great pleasure in writing you today, thanking you for your great eczema cure. I have been afflicted with this dread disease for nineteen years. I have taken treatment from five doctors and one sanatarium with only a little effect, besides I also used seven or eight ointments, with no cure. I have taken your eczema cure three months and my skin is now clear of the eruption which was in large patches on my body, which gave me untold suffering by itching, the afflicted parts would scale off all the time. Now I can go to bed and sleep without scratching and rubbing the sore spots. I cannot thank you enough for the Godsend treatment that you sent me.

Sincerely your best friend,

(Signed) J. A. McEndarfer.

No More Scratching

Birch Tree, Mo., Sept. 26, 1909.

J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I am done scratching, that is to say, that I am well of that terrible disease eczema, and feel thankful to you. Anything I can do for you in your business I am ready.

Yours truly,

J. R. Rezorn.

Cured Two Years Ago

Worthington, Indiana, Sept. 29, 1909.

J. E. Cannady, M. D.

Dear Sir:—About two years ago I took your treatment for eczema and haven't been bothered with it since. I have a friend here that is bothered with it, and he wanted me to write to you, so you write to him; the address is A. M. F.————, Worthington, Ind. Yours truly,

Amos Jean.

Doctors Stated He Could Not Be Cured

822 Lafayette Ave., Thomaston, Ga., Jan. 16, 1909.

Dr. J. E. Cannady, Sedalia, Mo.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can write and tell you what great good your wonderful eczema cure has done for me. I have suffered for over fifteen years with eczema, having tried many so-called eczema cures, but they only gave me a little temporary relief. In the spring of 1907 I became such an invalid I was put under the treatment of three of the city's best physicians, but they told me there was no cure for me. One day I ordered a sample of your medicine and can truthfully say that the sample did me more good than all the other remedies combined. I then sent for a treatment, and before I had finished same I was sound and well.

Your loyal well wisher,

(Signed) Natt Selfe,

R. F. D. No. 5.

A letter of June 1, 1910, from Mr. Selfe says he is getting along fine, and he says that my treatment is all that I claim it to be.

Cured 12 Years Ago

Upper Alton Ill., Dec. 15, 1900.

To Eczema Sufferers:—I had eczema for about 12 years. I tried all eczema cures and four doctors with no relief. I ordered Dr. Cannady's treatment, and it cured me in a short time; that was several years ago. In 1906 I had two small spots of a breaking out, and fearing it was eczema, I wrote to Dr. Cannady. He gave me treatment FREE of cost and cured it up. I recommend anyone with eczema to take Dr. Cannady's treatment and be cured.

Yours very truly,

I. C. Noble, Box No. 474.

I WILL GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME ONE CENT

There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—**not a penny accepted.** I know what my **Trial Treatment** will do. I know that it will convince more than anything else on earth that you need it. Why not send for it **now.** **Remember it is** absolutely **FREE.** Your name on a postal card will do.

To Cure Eczema—Remove the Cause

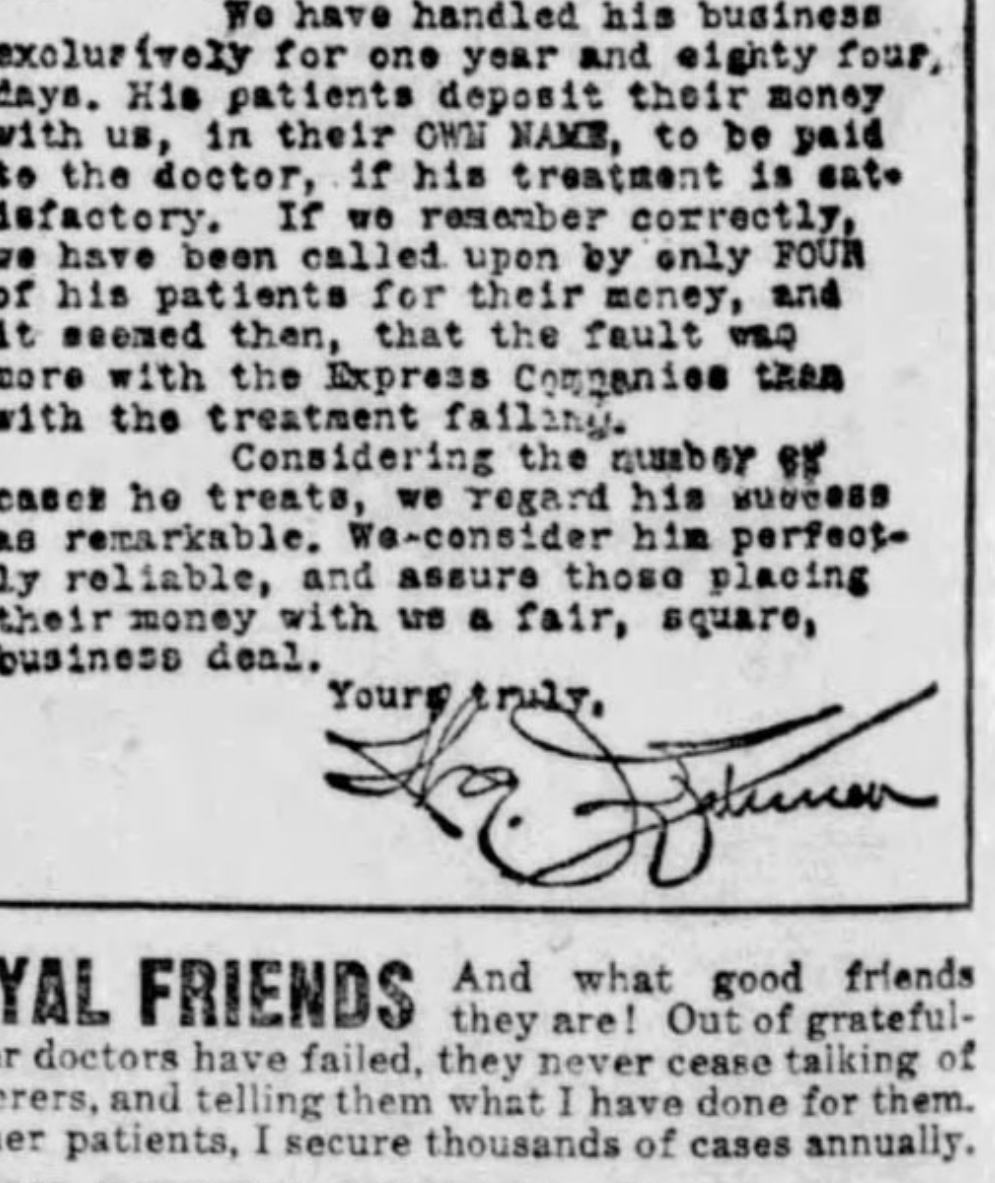
Salves and Lotions Will Not Do It Alone

What is the cause? Acid in the blood. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the acid. My Treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful **itching** at once and cures the disease quickly. **You don't have to take treatment for months and months.** Only one case in ten needs the second treatment. One in fifty needs the third—think of that!

My highly interesting and valuable 144-Page Book on "Eczema and Its Cure"—containing remarkable photos of patients before and after taking my Treatment is sent FREE with Trial Treatment.

Every Eczema sufferer should have this book. It's worth its weight in gold.

READ THIS BANK ENDORSEMENT



THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
CAPITAL STOCK $100000 SURPLUS & PROFITS $45 000
SEDALIA, MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA.

We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

MY PATIENTS ARE MY LOYAL FRIENDS And what good friends they are! Out of gratefulness for curing them, when so many other doctors have failed, they never cease talking of me—praising my treatment to other sufferers, and telling them what I have done for them. From the recommendations of my former patients, I secure thousands of cases annually.

I HAVE CURED PATIENTS IN EVERY STATE and believe in every locality. Maybe some of your own neighbors. Write and ask me.

MY MEDICAL RECORD IS THE HIGHEST I am a graduate of medicine, attended two leading medical universities and the holder of a gold medal with which I was honored for high grades. In the book that I will send you are contained not only many letters of praise from cured patients, but from my own townsmen here, among them the **Mayor of Sedalia,** a leading bank and others, who have known me personally for many years.

WRITE NOW FOR MY FREE TRIAL

and interesting book before it is too late and you forget it. Just fill out the coupon or send your name on a postal card. Do it now.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 2005 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

FREE OFFER COUPON—Cut Out and Mail Today

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 2005 Park Square, SEDALIA, MO.

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free Trial Treatment, also copy of your 144-Page Free Book.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper. Be sure and write plain.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday is one of the Greatest Authorities on ECZEMA and the treatment of this disease.

The Best Treatment for Itching Scalps and Falling Hair

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair. Notwithstanding Cuticura soap and ointment are sold everywhere, those wishing to try this treatment may do so without expense by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 7N, Boston, for a free sample of Cuticura soap and ointment, with 32-page book on the skin and hair.

In the "gumbo" regions of the lower Mississippi valley, where the roads have been the worst in the world, progressive citizens have taken to burning the clay of the soil and spreading this material over the highways. The "gumbo" is so changed by the heat that it presents a fairly hard and mudless surface even after a heavy rain.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How---FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different — something delightful and healthful — something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE**. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. In undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it **FREE**. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, **FREE**, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 356,
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Free Offer to Ladies

One Full-sized 50c Package of Miller's Wonderful Home Treatment Sent Free to Every Lady Suffering With Any Kind of Female Trouble or Piles.

If you suffer from pains in the head, spine, breast, back, groin, hips, thighs, or lower body this 50-cent free package will bring you instant and wonderful relief.

If you suffer from itching, burning, throbbing, sore, heavy and bearing down sensations this 50-cent free package will prove to be just what you were searching for.

If you suffer from unnatural drains on the system, displacements, periodic pains, and irregularity, nervousness, languor, weakness, nausea, faintness, hot spells, lack of vitality and ambition, sleeplessness, inability or aversion to performing natural duties or any other indication of female trouble or piles this wonderful, free 50-cent package will brace you up, make you feel fine, so you can again enjoy every day of your life.

We will send you entirely free in a plain wrapper by mail a full 50-cent package of the same wonderful remedy we have sent to thousands and thousands of other women. Simply fill out the coupon below and mail it, you will receive by return mail free of charge the full 50-cent package of our famous home treatment. Our lady adviser will gladly answer all letters asking for information.

Free 50c Box Coupon

This coupon is good for a full-sized regular 50-cent package of our Home Treatment and most valuable illustrated book you ever read. Just fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail at once to The Miller Co., 1306 Miller Bldg., Kokomo, Ind., and you will receive the remedy in plain package by return mail.

Name..............................
Street..............................
City..................State..........

MORE BREEDING; CHEAPER MEAT

Sec. Wilson Finds Western Farmers Lack Stock Steers and Enough Feed.

The crops of this year, as I observed them in a recent visit to the west, are the finest I have seen for many years, says James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in the New York Times.

They are particularly good in Iowa, where farmers have learned how to manage the soil. They are not so good in states lying further west, where farmers are now studying the soil, but they are very fine in the Black Hills, where oats are mostly grown.

The crop that is now harvested, being harvested, and yet to be harvested, would undoubtedly bring about cheaper meat if stock cattle for feeding purposes be found. Last year the range country happened to have unusually dry conditions, and as the breeders have not very extensively prepared fall and winter pastures by sowing the tame grasses, they found themselves scarce of feed and shipped everything to market. What was fit to kill was killed at the abattoirs, and now the country around the upper Mississippi valley lacks stock steers. Just where they are to be found is difficult to tell. Some can be brought in from Canada, but they must pay duty.

The remedy for this particular deficiency in farm economy can only be found in breeding. Our people must stop killing calves, but it will take several years to build up the herds of the west along those lines.

It is difficult to see why mutton is so much neglected. The price of beef in the market shows an astonishing variation between cattle and sheep. Our people pay well and use lambs freely, but older sheep do not seem to be in favor, and yet people who find it impossible to make ends meet by buying beef could get excellent meat from the sheep. Many of the farmers of the northwest will crib their corn and hold it until they can multiply their hog stock by breeding, which can be done much sooner than increasing cattle by breeding.

There is an impression abroad that western farmers cannot afford to breed cattle on high-priced land. If care is taken in preparing pastures, and first-class animals are used, and the fertilizers from the barnyards are always turned to the land, it will be found quite profitable to breed first-class cattle on hte best western prairies. With the consumption of grain on the farm and the application of all barnyard fertilizers to the land, this is one of the most profitable methods of farming that can be adopted.

I know of localities in Iowa where crops have been grown alternating with pastures for over half a century, and the crop yields are quite as good now as they have ever been. Correct farming requires in the United States, as it requires in other countries, that farmers should breed their own feeders and feed from the time the calf comes. It has been the custom for one man to breed stockers for the feed yard, and another to buy the stockers and feed them. That is not good business as far as soil fertility is concerned.

PLUMS TO MAKE HEDGES

Several of the plums are exceedingly good for hedges and windbreaks. At the same time they give fairly good crops. Among the very best for this purpose are Lombard, or Bleeker, as it is called in New York. This tree is given to suckering, and will grow anywhere and it will bear profusely under most adverse conditions. In two or three cases, where it was inclined to get out of bounds I have allowed it to make as much growth as it pleased after its own wild taste, writes an authority in Farm and Home.

It will bear on twigs five or six feet high, and still load down branches that get up to 15 feet. Such a hedge need not be trimmed, except to occasionally cut out a broken or dead limb. You must, however, be on the lookout not to let it take possession of more soil than you can afford to give it.

Coe's Goldendrop is another plum that you can let take care of itself until it forms a good stout windbreak, and it will give annually a big load of plums. The Damsons, all of them, will make hedges and some of them will give loads of plums at the same time. Victoria is another, a large, magnificent red plum, and this also likes to bear in the hedge style. Washington is another. This is a superb plum and very productive.

The Japanese hybrids give us quite a number that will make good hedges if you can get them on their own roots. I have not been able as yet to do this, except with Abundance. It is not at all difficult to get Lombard, Coe and the Damsons to root above the graft. I imagine that Fellenburg would be an ideal tree for the purpose if you could get it on its own roots.

Trees should be set about five feet apart, and allowed considerable individuality. Their limbs will soon interlock, but must not be left to form a mere snarl of vegetation. Guidance and trimming should be given continually. A whole row, when grown, should present very much the appearance of a single well-trimmed tree. Such a hedge may be as neatly ornamental as one of privet or hemlock, only it is allowed to grow up and bear fruit—serving as a windbreak as well as hedge.

HUGE COLLECTION OF STAMPS

New York, Nov. 9.—A collection of 10,000,000 cancelled postage stamps, domestic and foreign, done up in 100,000 neat packages is on exhibition today at the office of a New York dealer. They were sold to him by Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, wife of the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Parkhurst had been patiently collecting them for 30 years and sold them because the Parkhursts recently moved to a smaller house, where there was no room for the stamps.

Thirty years ago Mrs. Parkhurst read an advertisement which offered free tuition for a Chinese lad at an American institution of learning in exchange for 1,000,000 cancelled stamps. Mrs. Parkhurst began to collect them with great diligence, but when she had a million she could find no place where they might be exchanged for college days for a Celestial. So she just went on saving them.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

DEMS. CONTROL COURT

Election Gives Them Majority in Supreme Court.

Columbus, Nov. 11.—For the first time in half a century, a majority of the members of the Ohio supreme court will be Democrats after January 1.

When Oscar W. Newman, of Portsmouth, and Judge J. Foster Wilkin, of New Philadelphia, elected last week, take their seats, four of the six judges of the state's highest tribunal will be Democrats, one will be a Republican, and one, Judge R. M. Wanamaker, of Akron, will be a Progressive, the first representative of the new party on the bench in Ohio or the United States.

The lone Republican will be Judge John A. Schauck, of Dayton, who still has two years to serve. His only Republican colleague, Judge William T. Spear, will step down on December 31 after 28 years of continuous service on the supreme court bench. He was a candidate for re-election for the short term, but was defeated by Judge Wilkin.

Two Judges Retire.

There are now three Democratic supreme court judges—M. H. Donahue, James G. Johnson and Joseph W. O'Hara. The latter was appointed by Governor Harmon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge James L. Price last spring, and might have had the Democratic nomination for the short term had he desired. At end of next month he will retire to resume his law practice in Cincinnati.

The term of Judge William Z. Davis, of Marion, Republican, also expires this year. He has served 12 years.

By securing a majority of their party on the supreme court bench, the Democrats get access to a chunk of patronage pie. Under the law, the supreme court has the appointing of 13 state employes. These employes are now Republicans. If the Democratic judges exercise their prerogative 13 more comfortable jobs will soon be available to 13 faithful, job-hungry Democrats. Among these positions are those of marshal and law librarian, official reporter, two assistant librarians, three deputy marshals, two stenographers, a messenger and three porters.

The youngest of the six judges will be Newman. He is now early in his forties. The oldest will be Judge Shauck, who is 71. Judge Spear, who is retiring, is 78.

Being a practical Progressive in the matter of reforming judicial procedure, as well as a member of the Progressive party, Judge Wanamaker will favor the adoption of new supreme court rules, which will both reduce the cost of litigation to litigants and shorten the litigating process. He has definite ideas which he will submit to his colleagues for approval.

FREE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR CURE

A Positive Remedy That Removes Any Hairy Growth and Does Not Burn the Skin.

SENT FREE TO YOU FOR TRIAL.

It is easy now for any woman to have a beautiful face, handsome arms and bust, free from all disfiguring superfluous hair. It doesn't matter whether it's only a few hairs or a regular mustache or goatee, or how light or heavy the growth is, it can be destroyed in a few minutes with the marvelous new remedy, Elec-tro-la.

This wonderful hair destroyer can be used on the face, neck, arms, bust, or any portion of the body with perfect safety. It is not like other remedies. It positively will not irritate, burn or scar the most tender skin, no matter how long it is left on, and it never fails to remove even the most obstinate growth almost instantly. If you want a permanent, lasting cure, not merely temporary relief, Elec-tro-la is what you should use, for it goes to the hair roots and kills them.

We have decided to send a trial bottle of Elec-tro-la to any man or woman who writes for it, to prove that it does all we say, upon receipt of a two-cent stamp to help cover cost of mailing. The regular sized bottle is $1.00, and your money will be refunded if Elec-tro-la does not do all we claim. We don't ask you to take our word for what Elec-tro-la will do. Just fill out Trial coupon below and mail with a two-cent stamp today.

Free Treatment

Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and send it to Ko-Rec-Tiv Co., 231 E. 43rd st., Chicago, enclosing a two-cent stamp to help cover mailing and we will send at once a free trial bottle that will show what Elec-tro-aa will do for you. F 9512.

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USE OF PEANUT BUTTER

Popularity of Delicacy Evidenced by Its Demand.

The growing popularity of peanut butter as a food has led to many inquiries regarding the methods employed in its manufacture. Peanut butter is in reality a very simple preparation, consisting merely of fresh roasted peanuts ground finely and salted to suit the taste. Several large factories and a large number of smaller ones are now devoted to the manufacture of this product with which to supply the rapidly increasing demand. Some of the larger factories are almost models in their construction, equipment and management, while many of the smaller establishments, which have no elaborate equipment, are turning out on excellent product.

Peanut butter was first manufactured and offered for sale as a food for invalids, but the article was soon adopted by many persons who for one reason or another, such as preference for vegetable foods only, objected to the use of ordinary dairy butter. It soon outgrew this condition of limited use, and its development on a commercial scale has been a general product. It was never intended that this product should be used as a substitute for or a competitor of butter, but as a luncheon delicacy and to add variety to the diet. Peanut butter is a wholesome and nutritious food product and has become a popular article upon our markets. Last year one manufacturer used over 130 cars of shelled peanuts in the production of 6,000,000 small jars of this food. Other manufacturers used large quantities, the total consumption of peanuts for the manufacture of peanut butter alone amounting during the year of 1911 to approximately 1,000 cars of shelled goods, or 1,000,000 bushels.

In order to produce high-class peanut butter the manufacturer must employ the best materials. On the other hand, the use of the best stock obtainable will be of little avail unless the work of converting into a salable product is conducted in a sanitary manner.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I am making a fortune selling Pure Fruit Candy. Any brainy person can do likewise; so if you want to make more money than you ever possessed, write me and I will start you in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business—the candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12 the first day. So can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 59 Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Advertisement.

OUTLOOK INSURES COLONEL

Roosevelt Gets $125 a Week for Time Laid Up.

New York, Nov. 8.—Colonel Roosevelt stands to receive $125 a week for the period during which he was incapacitated by his wound. Very likely Mr. Roosevelt does not know just how well off he is, since it was the Outlook, of which he is contribing editor, that took out the accident insurance policy on which the payments will be made.

The fact that the Outlook took out a $25,000 policy for Colonel Roosevelt, good for $125 a week in case the holder was laid up, does not mean that that is the sum at which the Outlook values the services of its contributing editor.

Very early in the campaign and before the Progressive party was born, that publication got an accident policy of $100,000 for Mr. Roosevelt. If the company in which Mr. Roosevelt was insured at that time had not found that it was impossible to reinsure a risk on so active a politician, there would have been $500 a week due Mr. Roosevelt for the period during which he was laid up.

A course in penal studies was recently instituted by the University of Montpellier, France. Physicians, publicists, lawyers, police and court officials were among those who enrolled for the course. American educators hope that the interest in criminology will lead to something similar in this country.

Gain 30 Pounds in 30 Days

Protone, the Remarkable New Flesh-Builder, Builds Up Flesh Fast and Makes You Plump and Strong.

50-Cent Package Free

Thin people suffer a good deal of embarrassment and ridicule. As people poke fun at a bony horse, so are bony people the target for many humiliating "flings."

The plump, well-formed man or woman is a magnet; Protone makes you plump, strong, well-formed, normal, puts color in your cheeks, a happy twinkle in your eye and a fine poise to your whole body. It keeps you that way. It is the most scientific and effective flesh and strength builder so far known, barring none.

Free Protone Coupon

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. The Protone Company will send to any one a free 50c package of Protone if they will fill out this coupon and enclose 10c in stamps or silver to help cover postage. They will also send with it full instructions and their book on "Why You Are Thin."

THE PROTONE CO.,
5131 Protone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Name..............................
Street..............................
City..................State..........

POTATO BLIGHT APPEARS AS MENACE IN SEVERAL STATES

The blight of the potato, which has this year appeared in the form of an epidemic in many parts of Western Washington, has been identified by the Pathologist of the State Experiment Station as the so-called "late blight," a disease due to infection by a parasite fungus of internal habit of growth. A careful study of the distribution of this disease has shown it to be most common in the New England states, certain sections of the Mississippi valley, and in the potato-growing regions of Canada. Occasionally an outbreak of this fungus pest appears within our own state.

The symptoms of the disease are quite characteristic, its first evidence being the appearance of brown spots on the margins of the leaves, and the gradual extensions of these areas, until the entire leaf is involved. In moist regions these spotted leaves have a water-soaked appearance, sometimes accompanied by a purplish tint. A general epidemic of the late blight of the potato, often, though not always, accompanies seasons of unusual rainfall. The fungus invades not only the leaves of the diseased plants, but the stems and branches as well, extending from these, in the case of some varieties, into the tubers.

The development of the fungus is very rapid, requiring from a few hours to three or four days to bring about a destruction of many or all of the plants in a field.

An examination of the tubers of seriously diseased plants usually reveals the presence of discolored tissue. This is certain evidence of the disease and such tubers should never be used for seed. Oftentimes a few or all of the potatoes within a hill are affected and in cases where there is plenty of moisture in the soil, accompanied by warm weather, a wet rot may follow.

This disease may be controlled by the use of Bordeaux Mixture in the ratio of 5-5-50, which should be applied as soon as the young plants have reached a height of six or seven inches, and should be followed by at least three subsequent sprayings of from 10 to 15 days apart. There is no known remedy which can be applied after the plant makes its appearance, with any certainty of success in eradicating the disease.

It is always advisable to plant seed secured from some blight-free source. This seed should be planted on ground on which diseased potatoes have not been produced. If these precautions are taken there is little likelihood of a serious out-break of the disease.

Potatoes that do not show outward signs of the disease may be best kept in a cool, dry cellar or pit.

BRYCE RESIGNS POST

Washington Silent Concerning Reason for Action.

Washington, Nov. 11—The reports that James Bryce, ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, was going to resign that post received confirmation Sunday when it was learned that Mr. Bryce told President Taft Saturday when he called at the White House that he had tendered his resignation to the British foreign office.

When Mr. Bryce wishes to be relieved, or his reasons for wanting to leave the service, could not be learned, as the ambassador denied himself to newspaper men and the attaches of the embassy professed to know nothing of the matter.

Mr. Bryce has been Great Britain's ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to the United States since February, 1907. During that time he has been one of the most prominent foreign figures in American affairs. Among the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in which Mr. Bryce has figured were those looking to the treaty between the two countries for international peace.

Mr. Bryce, until the present dispute over Panama canal tolls arose, was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of President Taft's proposals for a treaty of general arbitration between Great Britain and America.

Ambassador Bryce was born in Belfast May 10, 1838. He was educated in the high schools, University of Glasgow and Trinity college, Oxford. He has received degrees from the great universities of Europe and the United States. He is the author of several well known legal and historic works. His "American Commonwealth" is one of the best foreign works on the American government.

CECIL SPRING-RICE TO SUCCEED BRYCE HERE

By the Associated Press.

London, Nov. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post says that Mr. Bryce informed President Taft that he would retire shortly and devote himself to literature.

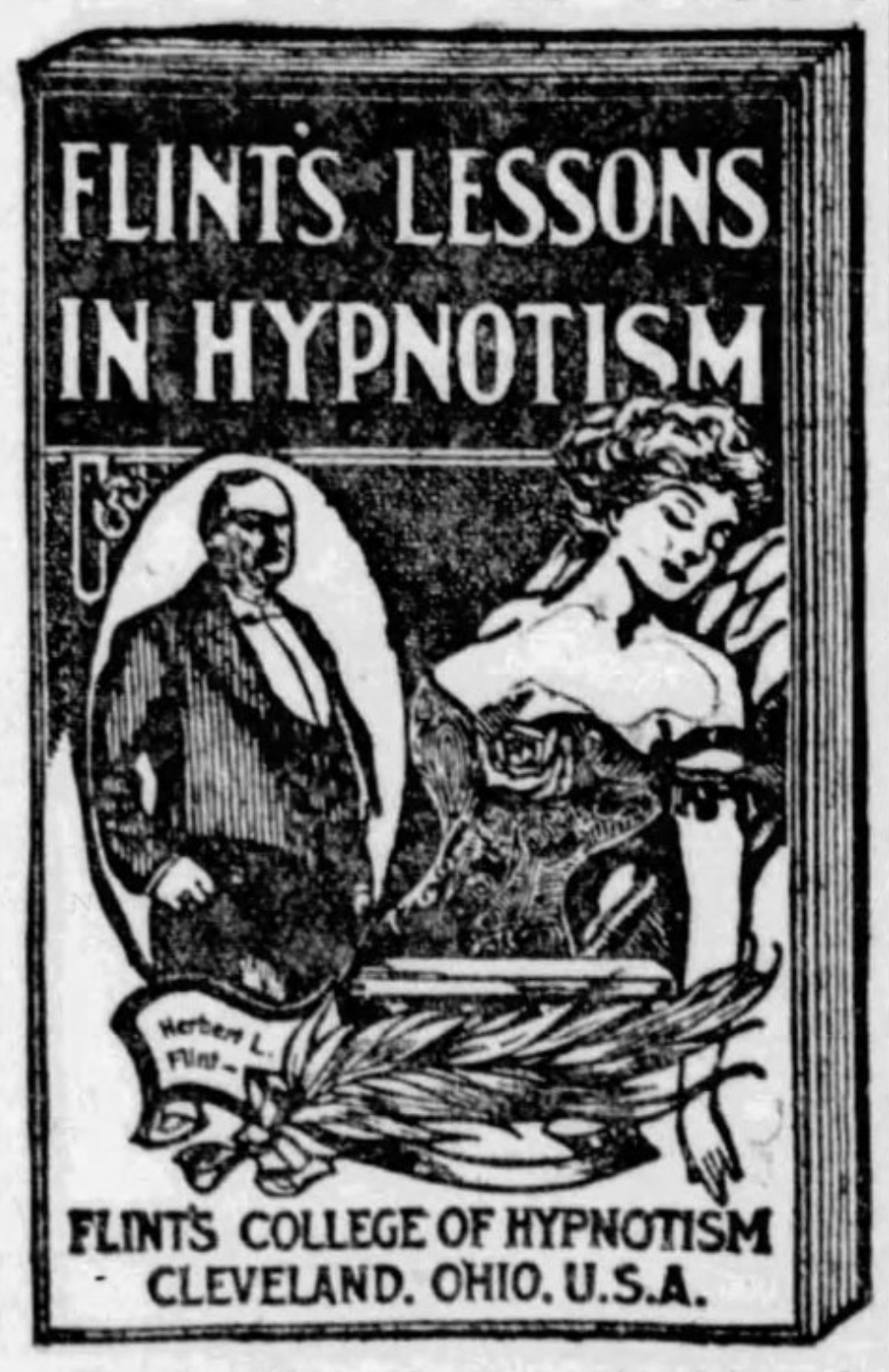
Sir Cecil Arhur Spring-Rice, now minister at Stockholm, will succeed Mr. Bryce.

Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice was born in 1859 and was created G. C. M. G. in 1906. He has served at Stockholm as minister since Sept. 1, 1908.

In 1886 he was acting third secretary at Washington and was appointed acting second secretary at Washiington to act as secretary to the British delegates to the international maratime conference, Aug. 27, 1889. After serving for a time at Brussels and Tokio he was transferred to Washington in 1893. He was charge d'affaires at Teheran in 1900 and minister to Persia in 1906-8.

PARALYSIS Conquered at last. Write for proof of cures. Advice free Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets does it. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This Book is Free!



The above illustration is reproduced from the cover page of Flint's marvelous book. Ten thousand of these books will be given away absolutely free in order to advertise his college. You can have a copy while the present edition lasts. It tells how to cure diseases and bad habits; how to win and hold the love and affection of others; how to succeed in business and social affairs. The Book has pleased thousands and is yours for the mere asking. Write today for a free copy. A postal will bring it. Address, Herbert L. Flint, Dept., 683 A Cleveland, O.

Have You Got Rheumatism?

25,000 Boxes to be Given Away to All Who Apply. John A. Smith and His Remarkable Remedy for Rheumatism.

The First Test and What It Led to. Cured Himself First, Then His Friends and Neighbors and Now Proposes to Send Every Reader of This Paper Suffering from Rheumatism a Trial Box Free.

Cured many cases of 30 and 40 years standing, among them persons of upwards 80 Years of age.

On the theory that seeing is believing, John A. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis., wants every one to first try his remedy for rheumatism at his expense. For that end, he proposes to distribute 25,000 free sample packages to all persons sending him their name and address. Mr. Smith has for years suffered all the agonies of rheumatism; tried all the remedies he heard of and yet utterly failed to find relief. At times he was so tortured that he had to take morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the cause of his rheumatism and finally found a combination of drugs which cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system and was such a glorious escape from the tortures of rheumatism that he called his new-found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors who suffered with rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded that he would offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies. Just as he did, and they could not be made to believe that there was such a thing as relief from rheumatic pain. But an old gentleman in Seguin, Tex., wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but that as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune on advertised remedies, he would not buy anything more until he knew that it was worth something. The sample was sent; he purchased more, and the results were astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample packages of "Gloria Tonic" to all who apply.

In Olney, Ill., this remedy cured a gentleman who writes: "Six years ago I had sciatic rheumatism so bad that I could hardly get around. Had suffered for ten years and doctors here did me no good. The only way I could get ease was by lying on my back with my feet on a chair. They felt as if they would burst. A friend advised me to get a free sample package of 'Gloria Tonic' tablets, as they had cured his father. I sent for a sample and found that they helped me, so I sent for a full treatment, and by the time I got through with that the pains had left me and I never have been bothered since." A gentleman from Walton, Ill., writes that "Gloria Tonic" cured him after having suffered for twenty-three years. A lady from Louisville, Ohio, writes that six packages of "Gloria Tonic" cured her of a bad case of rheumatism from which she had suffered six years. A gentleman from Thornhurst, Pa., reports that he is sixty-five years of age and that "Gloria Tonic" did wonders for him, that he can get around like a boy after having been lame for a year. A lady from Black River Falls, Wis., reports that seven packages of "Gloria Tonic" cured her after suffering five years from rheumatism. She further states that she is fifty-seven years old, that she is feeling as strong as a girl of thirty. In Cisco, Ga., the remedy cured a lady at the age of seventy-eight years. In Oakland, Md., it cured a lady who writes: "I cannot say enough for 'Gloria Tonic.' It is a Godsend for all rheumatism sufferers." Another lady (Marion, Ohio), writes: "After 'Gloria Tonic' cured me, I then cured an old lady of seventy-eight years of age." In Elm Grove, Wis., it cured a bad case of sciatica. At National Military Home, Kans., it cured a veteran of rheumatism in hips and knees. In Harvey, N. D., it cured a gentlemen, who writes: "Since taking 'Gloria Tonic' I am as supple as a boy. In West[illegible], R. I., it cured a farmer seventy-[illegible] years old. Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, to whom "Gloria Tonic" had been recommended by the United States Consul, reports that "Gloria Tonic" rendered excellent service among his patients. And that he is a firm believer in "Gloria Tonic." Many other instances could be mentioned in which "Gloria Tonic" has given the best of satisfaction, among them many persons of old age.

Mr. Smith will send a free trial package and illustrated book on rheumatism absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Blade, for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. His full address is John A. Smith, 6371 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

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62 INDIVIDUAL PRESENTS, INCLUDING 20 INCH FULLY DRESSED DOLL, JUST AS SHOWN HERE, ALL ARE REAL ARTICLES POSITIVELY NO "CUT-OUTS" all Free
EXTRA BE PROMPT DOLLY DIMPLE AND 95 PIECE FURNITURE READ BELOW
FREE

This wonderful combination of 62 articles are **GIVEN AS ONE GIFT**—all free. The big doll is **LIFE SIZE**—nearly two feet high, dressed completely from her pretty picture hat with feather, lace and gilded buckle, to her dainty slippers, including **COMPLETE UNDERWEAR**, petticoat, stockings, etc., her dress is very prettily made, half length and trimmed with lace. Her little chatelaine watch with fleur de lis pin is a beauty. The little baby doll is 4½ inches high and has long flaxen hair **NEARLY TO HER KNEES.** The barking dog is half a foot high, brown head, white body, collar with bell, push doggie's head and he opens his mouth and **BARKS JUST LIKE A REAL PUPPY.** The dining room set is made of bamboo, dining table and four upright chairs. The 24 piece **TEA SET IS A BEAUTY**, nice decorated tray with six little cups and saucers, six tea spoons, tea pot and cover, sugar and cover and creamer all to match. 3 baby rings of white metal, each with **DIFFERENT STONE SETTING.** Dollie's house is decorated in colors with gable roof. The 3 piece garden set of rake, hoe and shovel, the 7 piece tool set of saw, hammer, hatchet, file, trowel, wrench and chisel, are **ALL MADE OF WHITE METAL** — perfect little instruments. Dollie's lantern, mail car, street car and opera glasses, also the ten pet animals, are also made of white metal and **STAND UP** as natural as life. Baby's whistle is a real whistle. Then are all the wonderful extra premiums.

We will send you ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS of these 62 articles.

HOW FREE: SEND NO MONEY —just your name and we will send you postpaid 12 new style wall picture paintings and 12 coupons each good for 35 patterns. You hand out one picture painting and one coupon on a big offer including more and collect 25 cents. You only need to make these twelve 25 cent sales—**NO MORE** or less—and we will then send you the big dressed doll and **ALL** the other fascinating doll presents. You can do this work in an hour. Our pictures, coupons GO LIKE "HOT CAKES." We run all the risk. **JUST SEND YOUR NAME IF YOU WANT THIS 62 DOLL COMBINATION.** The 95 Piece Furniture Set and Dollie Dimple will also be sent you for promptness, nothing more.

H. B. PATTERSON, Secy., 507 Plymouth Ct., Dept. 14, CHICAGO

Here is Dolly Dimple and nearly a hundred other articles given **EXTRA and IN ADDITION** to the Regular 62 Doll Combination **JUST FOR PROMPTNESS**—for no extra work. Write **AT ONCE** if you want them too—all shipped together. Dolly Dimple is a little beauty. She is nicely and **COMPLETELY DRESSED.** She is jointed, can turn her head, sit down. With dollie comes her entire outfit of toy cut-out furniture—95 different pieces. There is complete **DAINTY FURNITURE FOR THE WHOLE HOUSE.** Kitchen furniture including a big range. Dining room set with china closet and side-board. Parlor furniture including **DOLLIE'S PIANO**, standing lamp, etc. Bed room furniture complete, and lots of little pieces, such as wash-board, duster, kitchen utensils, water set, foot-stool, etc., etc. Don't fail to get this beautiful and wonderful set Free and just for promptness in answering our 62 Doll Combination offer. Just send your name to Mr. Patterson **AT ONCE**—don't delay.

SPANISH PREMIER IS ASSASSINATED

Jose Canalejas Is Killed by Anarchist as He Goes to Cabinet Meeting.

Madrid, Spain, Nov. 12. — The Spanish premier, Jose Canalejas, was shot dead today while entering the ministry of the interior here to attend a cabinet meeting. His assailant, Manuel Pardinas Serrato Martin, aged 28, of El Grado, province of Huesca, was arrested and then committed suicide.

Jose Canalejas y Mendes, prime minister of Spain, was selected to form the Spanish cabinet in February, 1910. He was leader of the Monarchical Democratic party, which came into power on the resignation of the Liberal cabinet, headed by Senor Moret y Prendergast.

Martin fired four shots at Premier Canalejas as he was entering the ministry of the interior to attend a cabinet meeting. Two of the shots struck the statesman behind the right ear and he fell dead on the spot.

Senor Canalejas, who belonged to a wealthy and prominent family, came to the front in political life only in 1900, when he took a leading part in the campaign against clericalism. He had, however, taken great interest in politics as a student and public speaker for many years before that. At the age of 25 he became a member of the Spanish parliament attaching himself to the advanced liberal section.

He became a member of Premier Sagasta's cabinet in 1902, as minister of agriculture. He introduced many reforms, especially in regard to the working classes, and eventually created a department of labor.

When he was asked in February, 1910, by King Alfonso to form a ministry, the request caused a great sensation, as it was the first time in the history of Spain that an advanced radical had been placed at the head of the ministry. His cabinet has since undergone many changes, but he has always retained the leading place. He had much to do with the signing of the agreement between Spain and France on the question of the future of Morocco, which was recently satisfactorily settled.

JEWELS IN EARS, HE'S ENGAGED

Cambridge, Nov. 12.—Jimmy Ryan, a Harvard sophomore, is today conducting a search for a beautiful girl to whom he became engaged last night and whom he had never seen before. Ryan and two others were neophytes and were instructed to ask every girl they met to marry them.

One girl—"the handsomest girl I ever saw," according to Ryan—attracted the youth's eye in Watertown Square and on bended knees he begged her to be his. Much to his surprise, and to the chagrin of those in charge of the initiation, the girl led him aside and accepted his proffered heart.

Then, taking two little pendants from her ears, she placed them on those of the entranced Jimmy to bind the agreement, and disappeared around the corner. Ryan says he will find her if he has to hire a detective.

SCHRANK SAYS GUILTY

Roosevelt's Assassin Unconcerned as to Fate.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12.—John Schrank today pleaded guilty to the shooting of Col. Rosevelt. The court then decided to appoint a commission to examine Schrank as to his sanity.

Schrank, in jail, appeared little concerned in the fact that his liberty for possibly the next 15 years was in jeopardy. He ate breakfast with no more or less concern than he had eaten it since he came to the jail.

"That's right, the trial is today, isn't it?" he said, unconcernedly.

"Oh, it might as well be over. Now, I am not concerned at the outcome. My crime is a political crime, rather than a crime against humanity and I guess that with all the political crime that has taken place in the last few years they won't be very hard on me. However, if they do give it to me hard, why, I guess I can take my medicine."

"Well, good luck," was the parting encouragement of his visitor, and to this Schrank replied: "Yes, thanks. Nasty out, isn't it?"

It has been threatening rain for some time. And he returned to a magazine he had been reading.

FIVE HUNTERS DIE IN DAY

Slain Accidentally in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Virginia, Minn., Nov. 12.—Five persons were killed in hunting accidents in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin yesterday, according to reports which have reached Virginia.

Near Sand Lake, Joseph Kuski, 15, was shot and killed accidentally by Emil Jacobson, a hunting companion, and at Mountain Iron, Arthur Hill, fatally shot J. W. Nelson, a member of the same party. August Marker, 14, hunting near Knife Valley, dropped his gun on a stump and the jar discharged it, a load of shot killing the boy. Carl Nelson and George Fehrenbeck were drowned when the canoe in which they were hunting ducks capsized in Green Bay, Wis.

At Chisholm today a reckless hunter fired point blank at a group of workmen, but they, accustomed to working in the woods during the hunting season, anticipated his act and escaped injury by dropping flat on their faces.

ASKS FOR EASIER DIVORCE

English Commission Says Stringent Bars Cause Immorality.

London, Nov. 12.—The royal commission on divorce, which has been investigating this subject for several years, has made public the result of its inquiries. The majority report recommends that the two sexes be placed on an equality before the law with regard to the grounds for divorce, which shall be adultery, desertion for three years, incurable insanity after five years confinement, habitual drunkenness found to be incurable after three years.

The report states that the present stringent restrictions and costliness of divorce are productive of immorality and ilicit relations, particularly among the poorer classes.

Here's One Taken Since Election

There have been lots of pictures of Woodrow Wilson, but this is a new one. It's the way that he looks now that election is all over and he's it.

DEADLOCK IN WAR SITUATION HOLDS

Austria Will Not Agree to Let Servia Have a Port on Adriatic Sea.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Russia officially informed the United States today that it will look out for the interests of the United States in Turkish waters and for United States citizens in Turkey.

London, Nov. 12.—The deadlock in the international political situation brought about by the Balkan war, continues.

Neither Austria-Hungary nor Servia has given way on a single essential point in regard to the future of Albania and the proposed occupation by the Servians of a port on the Adriatic sea.

Despite this and the further fact that the Russian press is daily intensifying the warlike tone of its support of the Servian cause some of the European chancelleries take a more optimistic view of the condition of affairs, assuming that yesterday's conferences between the Austrian and Servian statesmen at Buda Pest have tended to relieve the crisis.

The great powers not directly interested in the outcome, but more particularly Germany, are making strong efforts to reconcile the two antagonists, and it is believed that Germany has at least induced Austria-Hungary not to press her objections to Servia's claims until the end of the campaign. Germany has pointed out that the whole question of the Balkans can then be settled by a European conference in which the Balkan nations will have a voice.

Bulgaria is not likely to accede to an armistice until the conclusion of the battle along the lines of Tchatalja in front of Constantinople, which is now being fought, the principal move in which only awaits the arrival of more heavy siege artillery for the Bulgarian army.

Around Adrianople the Bulgarians are going through some of the hardest fighting of the campaign. Despatches from the Bulgarian side today state that the Bulgarian troops suffered heavy losses in the taking of the two Turkish forts on Kartaltepe and Papazetpe, outside of the fortress of Adrianople.

PATRICK HENRY'S KIN IS DEAD

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 12.—Dr. Thomas S. Henry, said to be the last surviving grandson of Patrick Henry, died yesterday at Redhill, famous ancestral home of the family. He was 80 years old.

$985 Completely Equipped

Overland

$985 Completely Equipped

40,000 people buy this car and reduce the cost for each other

WERE only one automobile made by a factory it would come sky high to the lone purchaser. It would cost thousands and thousands of dollars.

But when 40,000 people insist that their car be built in one factory—each car comes at the rock bottom price—less than one thousand dollars apiece.

This accounts for the exceptional value Overland buyers secure. Combined buying power—the 20th century economy factor—is the key. This is the reason folks talk "Overland" this fall, from Seattle to Savannah and Portland to Pasadena. Never before has there been such a car at such a price. It astonished the civilized world.

The Overland 69T is the direct result of evolution. A limited output of good cars was the acorn from which the oak grew. The better Overlands became known—the more folks wanted them. The more Overlands made—the less each cost. Because the more raw material bought—the less the unit expense. Thus, every year, Overland prices have been reduced.

Realize the tremendousness of this Overland production; try to visualize a procession of 40,000 Overlands. This is not an estimated output. Dealers contracted for 39,000 cars before a public announcement was ever made. Our output is 150 cars a day—nearly 1,000 a week. Right now we are over 3,000 cars behind our immediate shipping orders, and have been for ninety days.

How else—were it not for this wonderful production efficiency—could $985 buy the highest priced features in motor car construction? Set the big quality features down on paper; balance them up in other cars; compare them; study them; you cannot match them for less than $1,200 in any other factory in America. Size, strength, seating capacity, wheel base, chassis construction, comfort, beauty and finish—this model matches any $1,200 car manufactured.

Where in a car at less than $1,200 can you secure a thirty horsepower motor—a wheel base of 110 inches—center control, three-quarter floating rear axle and drop-forged I beam front axle, fitted with expensive Timken and Hyatt bearings? The double set of drum type, internal expanding and external contracting brakes—13 inches by 2¼ inches—are not surpassed on $1,500 cars.

Consider the economy in buying equipment for 40,000 cars. Here on this $985 car you get the very finest accessories manufactured—those placed on $5,000 cars. It has a Warner speedometer—the best made; it has a fine mohair top and boot; it has a clear vision wind shield; it has a self-starter and Presto-lite tank. And all for the one price; there are no "extras."

Our greatest problem is in supplying the demand. The entire 1913 Overland output is contracted for. If you want an Overland we advise quick action.

See the Overland dealer in your vicinity. He is at your service. His name and address supplied by us if you wish.

Something new in a motor car book
IT'S FREE

FRESH from the presses after months' preparation, we have just received a consignment of our big, interesting 1913 book. Every one should have a copy. It is the most educational piece of motor car literature published. Nothing more complete can be secured.

This book discusses motor car construction in general. Filled with vital information, written in good, understandable style, it will be read with interest.

The preparation and distribution of this book de luxe cost us thousands of dollars.

This was absolutely necessary as our silent salesman. Our 2,000 agencies, associated salesmen, district managers and factory representatives have never yet been able to call on all inquirers for Overland information. So this book was prepared as an aid to them. We got it out in proper fashion—the way we always do things.

This fine work is yours, free. Just drop us a postal and you'll get it by return mail.

Address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5-Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control

Warner Speedometer
Remy Magneto
Prestolite Tank
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision Wind Shield

CRITICAL POINT IN BALKAN WAR

All of Europe May Become Involved, or Diplomacy May Solve Problem.

The critical point in the war between the Balkan states and Turkey is at hand. Europe might become involved in the trouble unless diplomacy is exercised to avoid the present difficulties.

The Bulgarian army is on the point of entering Constantinople, and this will be resented by Russia. At the same time the Turkish capital is threatened with massacre from within.

On the other side of the Balkan peninsula there is acute conflict between the aims of Austro-Hungary and Servia, which, if not arranged, may start a general European outbreak.

The most hopeful sign at the present moment is the fact that moderating influences are being brought to bear by Germany, the close ally of Austro-Hungary, and by Bulgaria, the comrade in arms of Servia. Both of these nations are now exerting themselves to avert a conflict.

The views of Austro-Hungary concerning the future of European Turkey are prety well known to include access to the eastern markets, the integrity of Albania, including the Adriatic coast of that country and compensation for Rumania, which has always claimed that when Bulgarian territory is extended her borders should likewise spread.

The Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, who has just returned to his post, informed the Servian government of these proposals, and suggested that a reasonable settlement would be that Austria in return for corresponding privileges in the Balkan ports and on the railroads leading to them, should give Servia running privileges over the line that is to be built to the port of Durazzo, and that the two countries should together use the port as a free port.

The existing jealousies are so intense, however, that it will take a lot of presure to induce either Austria or Servia to recede from its demands. Austria in fact takes so seriously the advance of a Servian force toward the port of Durazzo that she has dispatched a steamer there to take off Austrian residents when the Servian troops arrive.

Servia's friend, Russia, also is preparing for eventualities. Besides keeping her time-expired men in the army, she is mobilizing her forces. At Sebastopol transports have been prepared to convey Rusian troops across the Black sea, and her arsenals and commissiariat departments are working night and day.

CHIP SKULL TO GET BEAD

At Operating Table Mother Hears of Injury to Other Child.

Kenton, Nov. 12.—When 8-year-old Helen Poe complained to her mother that her ear and head hurt her, it was found upon examination by a surgeon that a small glass bead had become so firmly wedged far into the ear that it could not be removed by ordinary methods. It was necessary for surgeons to chip through the skull before the bead could be reached and removed.

While the little child was upon the operating table word was brought to the mother that the other of her two children, a boy aged 5, had fallen from a ladder, broken an arm and sustained serious injuries. Both children will recover.

ANARCHISTS POISON FOES

Geneva, Nov. 12.—An alleged anarchist plot to poison property owners in Milan in revenge for anti-anarchist activities has been discovered by the police of Milan as the result of a number of mysterious deaths there. The victims all succumbed to a powerful poison, which, it was subsequently discovered, was contained in letters sent by post from Switzerland purporting to inclose a harmless specific for the cure of a common malady.

Investigation showed that the letters were mailed from Lugano, and an Italian chemist known to be the associate of anarchists was arrested in that city.

Six other Italians have been arrested in Switzerland, including Luigi Dalnesi, formerly editor of the anarchist paper Agitation, who was taken into custody at Geneva this morning.

A curious horse killing gun used in England to kill horses which have been injured is now being adopted by American anti-cruelty societies because of its noiselessness and surety of action. By a slight blow a bullet is noiselessly driven into the brain of the animal, killing it instantly, without a sound to attract attention in a city street.

WILL INSURE ITS MEN

Steel Trust to Protect Ohio Workmen.

Nearly a hundred thousand employes of the United States Steel Corporation in Ohio will be insured against death and injury under the workmen's compensation law when negotiations now pending in Columbus between representatives of the corporation and the state liability board of wards are consummated.

It developed yesterday that for more than a month agents of the steel trust, which has plants employing thousands of men in Cleveland, Youngstown, Lorain, Steubenville and Columbus, have been investigating the benefits to be derived from accepting the terms of the compensation law and will soon announce their readiness to abandon the system by which the corporation has attempted to adjust its own damage cases.

Negotiations on the part of the state have been carried on by Dr. Herbert T. Weston, the rating actuary for the liability board. L. H. Burnett, of Pittsburg, an official of the Carnegie Steel Co., has represented the steel trust.

For some years the big steel companies have attempted to establish a compensation system of their own in an effort to eliminate the enormous cost of litigation both to the companies and the injured employes. The fact that employes could not be compelled to accept the company's plan but might go into court if they wished operated against the success of the scheme.

Under the state's compensation law, which has been in operation little more than a year, companies and employers who accept its terms are rendered immune from liability for injuries, and the compensation is paid direct to the employe from the state insurance fund. Nine-tenths of this fund is subscribed by the employers and one-tenth by the employes.

A powerful incentive for big corporations and employers to come under the law is the removal of their common law defenses of fellow servant rule, assumed liability, etc., in case they refuse. In the past these defenses have effectually diminished the chances for injured employes recovering damages by suit.

GETS IDAHO FROM TAFT

Wilson Has 433 Votes; Roosevelt 90, Taft 8.

Returns from all states, practically complete, leaves President Taft only two states, Vermont and Utah, with four electoral votes each. Wilson carries states with 433 votes, and Roosevelt five with 90 votes.

The Wilson vote marks a new record in national elections, although his popular vote probably will be less than that of any President elected since 1892.

In Tuesday's overthrow of the Republican party, 18 Democratic governors were chosen out of the 27 voted for.

For the first time in 18 years the Democratic party has captured the executive and legislative branches of the national government, and will be in position to take positive control of the situation March 4.

The electoral vote follows:

	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.
Alabama	12	..	..
Arizona	3	..	..
Arkansas	9	..	..
California	..	13	..
Colorado	6	..	..
Connecticut	7	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	6	..	..
Georgia	14	..	..
Idaho	4	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	13	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	10	..	..
Maine	6	..	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Massachusetts	18	..	..
Michigan	..	15	..
Minnesota	..	12	..
Mississippi	10	..	..
Missouri	18	..	..
Montana	4	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
New Hampshire	4	..	..
New Jersey	14	..	..
New Mexico	3	..	..
New York	45	..	..
North Carolina	12	..	..
North Dakota	5	..	..
Ohio	24	..	..
Oklahoma	10	..	..
Oregon	5	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	38	..
Rhode Island	5	..	..
South Carolina	9	..	..
South Dakota	..	5	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	20	..	..
Utah	..	..	4
Vermont	..	..	4
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	..	7	..
W. Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Totals	433	90	8

TERRIFIC BATTLE OUTSIDE WALLS OF ADRIANOPLE

Paris, Nov. 11—A graphic description of the storming by the Bulgarians of the two Turkish forts at Kartaltepe and Papazatepe in the outer line of fortifications around Adrianople, is forwarded by a correspondent of the Matin. He declares that their capture seals the doom of the Turkish stronghold.

The operations began at daybreak on Thursday. Following their usual brilliantly successful tactics, the Bulgarian infantry advanced in the direction of the forts under cover of a murderous fire of shrapnel. The Turkish troops in their turn sallied out from the forts to deliver a counter attack.

It was then the turn of the Bulgarian's heavy siege artillery, which from every point on the surrounding hills rained a terrific hail of projectiles on the lines of the Turkish troops. Every moment saw fresh companies of Turks marching out from the city and the forts toward the Bulgarians, who continued imperturably to draw their lines closer around the forts.

Suddenly the command "Fix bayonets!" rang out from the Bulgarian officers, and then, cheering wildly, the Bulgarian infantry dashed forward and the Turks broke and ran toward the city.

At about noon the Bulgarian colors fluttered up over the fort of Kartaltepe; but Papazatepe still held out.

Nightfall found the Turks and Bulgarians still fighting. **Suddenly in the** dense darkness a long dazzling ray of light shot across the sky from one of the crests held by the Bulgarians, bringing the fort of Papazatepe clearly into view. Then from the fort itself another brilliant ray shot out.

The cannon and rifle fire, which had been slackening, immediately became more brisk while above the combatants the searchlights flashed and whirled their immense rays around, in which little balls of white smoke, caused by the bursting of shrapnel, floated like flies in a sunbeam, making even deeper the surrounding blackness which was punctuated here and there by flashes from the muzzles of cannon. The roar of the siege and field guns dominated the rattling of the rifle volleys and the screeching of shells as they hurtled through the air.

As had occurred at Kartaltepe earlier in the day, the fire from the Papaztepe fort began gradually to slacken. There also the Bulgarian siege guns had caused enormous ravages.

Abruptly the searchlights were extinguished at about 11 o'clock at night and the Bulgarian infantry began to storm the fort at the point of the bayonet. Shortly before midnight they had become masters of the position and the Turks were in flight. They left their dead and dying by hundreds on the field.

Throughout the operations Bulgarian aeroplanes flew back and forth over the Turkish forts, bringing valuable information to the Bulgarian generals in command.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG MONEY in the Mail Order Business. Experience unnecessary. We furnish everything. Small capital. Keith, 750 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$50.00 to $100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man in each locality. Introduce us to your friends. Cash benefits paid when sick, injured and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 9, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

LADIES—Earn $12 weekly coloring pictures and postcards; samples and instructions 20c. Dept. 52 Roxbury Card Co., Roxbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

MEN and women wanted for government positions; $90.00 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE something unusual in writing utensils. Send for Bargain Sheet No. 27. C. Olsan, 2516 West 21st st., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Ass'n., 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PIGEONS

PIGEONS! PIGEONS! All Breeds. Thousands. Start with $$$$$ making Jumbo squab breeding pigeons. Large, free, instructive illustrated matter. Prov. Squab Co., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—We want a man or woman in each town and city to do special advertising and will pay $2.00 per day or 20c per hour to those who have spare time. The work is easy and pleasant. We pay 40% extra commission on sales. Experienced canvassers can make $5.00 or more daily profit. Best Mfg. Co., 89 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Have you a few hours daily? We want a man, woman, boy or girl in each town and vicinity to demonstrate our novelties in homes, hotels and business houses. Pocket samples. If this work is objectionable DON'T ANSWER. Experience or capital unnecessary. We furnish everything. An hour's work shows dollar or more daily earned in SPARE time. Just risk postal with 3 references. EVERGRIP CO. (Dept. N.), 20 Warren St., New York.

Manufacturer of popular brand guaranteed hosiery with linen heels and toes and many other exclusive features wants agents to sell direct to consumer. Re-orders insure permanent, increasing income. Exclusive territory. Credit. C. PARKER MILLS, 720 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.

YOUNG Man, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat Free! Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. BANNER TAILORING COMPANY, Department 942, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Connable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Forty-acre fruit farm, with good 4-room house, $625; a bargain. Laura Packwood, Borden, Ind.

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FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

WE pay $5 per 100 for "LIVE NAMES." Particulars, Noell Sales Co., Saginaw, Mich.

READ The Burning Bush, three weeks ten cents. Startling! Unique! Differing from all others. Unsurpassed Christmas premium offers for men, women, boys or girls. Burning Bush, Waukesha, Wis.

WALTER'S FLORAL DROPS PERFUME
The exquisite fragrance of the natural flower. 50c ounce. Sample free. H. J. Walter Co., Cen. Sta. 466, Toledo, O.

MUSKRATS PROFITABLE

Outsiders Are Interested in What Is Done Near Toledo.

Several men recently made inquiry at the Minnesota capitol regarding a suitable location for a muskrat farm in this state. Certainly with its 10,000 lakes and many rivers, the North Star State should offer numerous locations that would excel for the purpose of muskrat raising.

Muskrat farming is already a prosperous business. The Cedar Point Hunting club of Toledo, controls 5,000 acres of marsh at the mouth of the Maumee river, near Lake Erie. In the winter of 1903-5, after the muskrats had been undisturbed for two years, they were trapped for the benefit of the club. Five thousand were taken in a single month, (January, 1904) and the skins were sold for 25 cents each. The carcasses also were sold at a dollar a dozen.

The muskrat industry has probably reached its highest present development on the eastern shore of Maryland. The extensive marshes of Dorchester county are a center of muskrat fur production, and the writer recently visited that section to learn about this industry.

Formerly the owners of marshes in this vicinity paid little attention to them. The land was considered useless because subject to tidal overflow. Trappers were allowed to take muskrats wherever they chose, and a dozen years ago much of the marsh land could have been bought for less than 50 cents an acre. At the present time some of the marshes are worth more, measured by the actual income from them, than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. The increased values are due to the muskrat. Landowners now usually lease the trapping privilege, and trappers and owners unite to protect the marshes from poaching. The owner receives half the fur caught, while the trapper gets the other half and all he can realize from the sale of the meat. In the short season of seventy-four days, January 1 to aMrch 15, during the last two years, trappers have easily made from $400 to $900 each.

The muskrat meat is an additional source of income to the trapper. It is bought by buyers, who during the season of 1909 paid only 4 cents for each animal; it is shipped to outside markets or sold for local consumption. The demand for the meat is growing, and all of it is utilized. The Baltimore market takes about 30,000 animals during a season, the bulk of which come from Dorchester county.

The editor of the Cambridge Record stated that the muskrat industry of Dorchester brings into the county about $100,000 annually. This would indicate that about a quarter million of the animals are trapped each season. The danger of exhausting the supply by continued close trapping has been discussed in Dorchester county, but trappers maintain that with the long closed season, March 15 to January 1, little ground for anxiety on this score exists.

Muskrats require no feeding, since the plant life of ponds and marshes furnishes abundance of food. In many states the areas adapted to the muskrat are extensive, and doubtless the animals could be profitably introduced into sections from which they are now absent. As trapping is done in winter, the business of muskrat farming is peculiarly adapted to farmers and farmers' boys.

FIVE BIG PAPERS $1.60.

The Weekly Blade, Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the U. S.; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; Woman's World, a fine illustrated woman's monthly magazine—all four 1 year each each and a five-year subscription to Philadelphia Farm Journal, the world's greatest monthly farm paper, will be sent to any address for $1.60. All orders must be sent to St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo. Advertisement.

CAPTURE MEXICAN REBELS

Two of Them Held on This Side as Americans' Captors.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Two Mexican rebels, said to have been members of the band which recently captured and held for ransom several Americans, have been captured and are being held in New Mexico, pending orders, according to a report to the war department today from Colonel Steever, in charge of the army along the border. Major Prudencio Miranda, who was taken at Hermanas, New Mexico, is said to have been one of the captors of Arthur McCormick, a cattle ranch manager, who was forced to pay $1,200 for his liberty. The other prisoner, Graciano Alicana, has been identified by Roy Richardson, who escaped after three days' detention, as one of his captors. Alicana is being held at Alamo-Hueco, N. M.

U. S. BATTLESHIP IN COLLISION

Vermont Hits Schooner and Both Are Disabled.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12.—The schooner J. Holmes Birdsall, of Philadelphia, was in collision at sea with the battleship Vermont last night. The schooner's boom was carried away and the battleship was damaged on her port quarter. The Vermont, with the schooner in tow, is headed for Hampton Roads.

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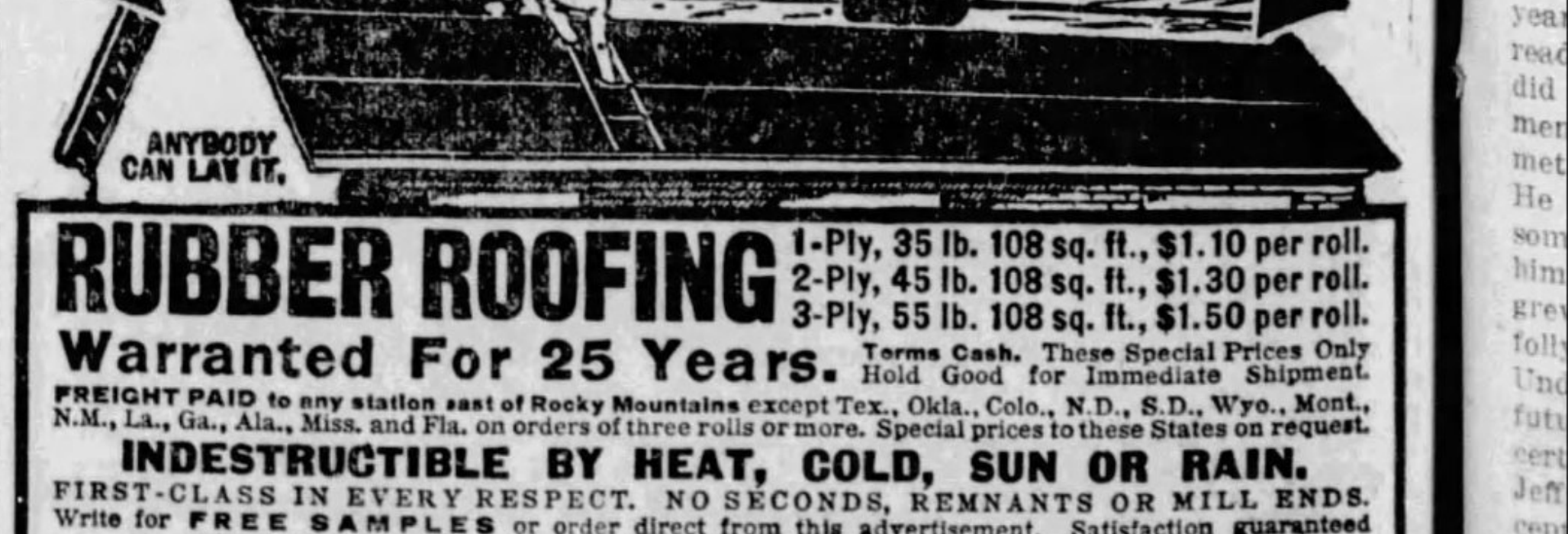

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 786, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 786, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

Notice to Our Readers

If you would like to have your neighbor or friend receive a sample copy of the Toledo Blade, send us the name and address on the following blank. Or you may send us a list of names on a postal card. We will greatly appreciate this favor.

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